U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

June 13, 2024

MR. NOAH SCHEER
[redacted]

FOIPA Request No.: 1637554-000
Subject: PEURIFOY, JOHN EMIL

Dear Mr. Scheer:

The FBI has completed its search for records subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed 127 pages of records were determined to be responsive to your subject and were previously processed and released. Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

☑ In an effort to provide you with responsive records as expeditiously as possible, we are releasing documents from previous requests regarding your subject. We consider your request fulfilled. Since we relied on previous results, additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail to **Initial Processing Operations Unit; Record/Information Dissemination Section; Information Management Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation; 200 Constitution Drive; Winchester, VA 22602. You may also email your response to** foipaquestions@fbi.gov**.** Please include the FOIPA Request Number listed above in your correspondence.

☐ Please be advised that additional records responsive to your subject exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you must advise us that you want the additional records processed. Please submit your response within thirty (30) days to **Initial Processing Operations Unit; Record/Information Dissemination Section; Information Management Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation; 200 Constitution Drive; Winchester, VA 22602. You may also email your response to** foipaquestions@fbi.gov**.** Please include the FOIPA Request Number listed above in your correspondence. **If we do not receive your decision within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed.**

☑ One or more of the enclosed records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession.

If this release of the previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may file a FOIPA request with NARA at the following address:

National Archives and Records Administration
Special Access and FOIA
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500
College Park, MD 20740-6001

Reference file number 100-HQ-17828, 100-HQ-192115, 100-HQ-337793, 100-HQ-390208, 100-HQ-413729, 61-HQ-6317, 62-HQ-86133-A, 65-HQ-7769 in your correspondence.

☑ Records potentially responsive to your request were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and they were not previously processed pursuant to the FOIA. You may file a request with NARA using the address above. Reference file number 65-HQ-61500, 65-HQ-61365, 94-HQ-390106 in your correspondence.

☑ One or more of the enclosed records were destroyed. Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) , Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.

☑ Records potentially responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Title 44 United States Code Section 3301, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 12 Sub-chapter B Part 1228, and 36 CFR 1229.10.

☐ Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

Please be advised that if you are seeking a new search for records, you may wish to narrow the scope of your request based on material that you have already received, e.g., timeframe or locality. Additionally, be advised that "unusual circumstances" may apply. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B)(iii). These "unusual circumstances" will delay our ability to make a determination on your request within 20 days. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B). Additionally, the payment of pertinent fees may apply to your request. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(4)(A)(viii). The application of "unusual circumstances" is not a determination of how the FBI will respond to your substantive request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of this response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Seidel
Section Chief
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

(i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.

(ii) **Intelligence Records**. To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

(i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.

(ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

(iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C.§ § 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C.§ 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

(i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.

a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation

(ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.

(iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.

(iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative "FBI file." An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;

(b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;

(j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;

(k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;

(k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;

(k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;

(k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;

(k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-09-2008 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/SDB

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 121-14939

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	NOV 2 - 1950	9/15;10/3-6, 10-12,16-18/50	CHARLES W. LYONS CWL:EL

TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Source of Senator JOSEPH R. McCARTHY's information regarding Government employees

CHARACTER OF CASE: REMOVAL OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY; LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JAMES E. HATCHER, Chief, Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission; DONALD L. NICHOLSON, Chief, Security Division, State Department; SETH W. RICHARDSON, Chairman, Loyalty Review Board; LAWRENCE V. MELOY, Executive Secretary, Loyalty Review Board; ROBERT FENN, Chief, Examining Section, Loyalty Review Board, interviewed for information as to source of Senator McCARTHY's information, and advised that they do not know source. SETH RICHARDSON advised he had received information to effect that [redacted], Examiner, Loyalty Review Board, was seen in vicinity of Senator McCARTHY's office. [redacted] interviewed and denies all knowledge of source of Senator McCARTHY's information, specifically disclaiming any knowledge of Posniak Case, or even the existence of Posniak file in Loyalty Review Board. States never in vicinity of Senator McCARTHY's office prior to accusation. Denies other than casual acquaintance with Senator McCARTHY and denies any acquaintance with former and present members of McCARTHY's staff. Denies knowing DONALD SURINE. Disclaims any recent association with persons previously reported as present at so-called "Red Baiters Club" meeting, although [redacted] not specifically questioned as to "Red Baiters Club." [redacted] of Loyalty Review Board denies ever contacting Senator McCARTHY or any of his staff, or ever being in office of Senator McCARTHY. GROVER C. DAVIS, Chief, Inspection Section, Loyalty Review Board, unable to furnish any information as to source of Senator McCARTHY's

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Washington Field

NOV 3 1950

RECORDED - 47
INDEXED - 47

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information. DONALD SURINE, Investigator for Senator McCARTHY, gratuitously stated to a Special Agent of this office that information appearing in FBI reports in the Posniak case was obtained and inserted in the form of a Civil Service Commission summary of information, thus making it appear that Senator McCARTHY's office had secured access to Civil Service Commission investigative files rather than FBI files. SURINE went on to explain that by handling the information in that fashion, no violation of the law could be proved, since the so-called Civil Service Commission summary report would not be a bona fide report of a Government agency. SURINE did not indicate actual source of the information in Posniak case.

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DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.

Colonel JAMES E. HATCHER, Chief, Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission, furnished essentially the same information as to his knowledge of this case as has been attributed to Mr. KIMBELL JOHNSON, Colonel HATCHER's assistant, in a previous report in this case. Specifically Colonel HATCHER stated that the "so-called report of investigation" was an evident forgery inasmuch as no such document exists in the files of the Civil Service Commission Investigations Division, and further that the document has numerous discrepancies of form from that of a genuine report. Colonel HATCHER pointed out that while the FBI reports referred to in the McCARTHY "exhibit" did actually pass through the offices of the Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission, at no time was the FLUEGAL statement ever contained in the files of the Investigations Division. He felt that, therefore, it was very unlikely that the leak of this particular information could have occurred from within the Investigations Division of the Civil Service Commission.

Colonel HATCHER stated his belief that the likely source of the leak of information in the POSNIAK case was either within the State Department or within the Loyalty Review Board, since these are the only two places where the information reposed. He said that he was acquainted with most of the personnel of the Loyalty Review Board and did not feel that any individual at the Loyalty Review Board would furnish such information irregularly.

Mr. DONALD L. NICHOLSON, Chief, Security Division, Department of State, advised that he did not know the source of Senator McCARTHY's information in the POSNIAK case. He said the POSNIAK file was maintained at both the State Department Security Division and the Loyalty Review Board at one time or another and that the information could have leaked

from either of these places. He said that naturally he considered the possibility of the information leaking from the Security Division of the State Department but was unable to discover any possible way in which such a thing might have occurred. He said that he had no suspects in the Security Division, and in fact had no reasonable suspects as to the source of this information. He said he was familiar with the make-up of the so-called "Red Baiters Club," and realizes that it allegedly includes [redacted] all of whom work for the State Department. He said that he could see no way in which any of these men would have had access to the POSNIAK file, and further that his knowledge of these men was such that he had confidence in them that they would not furnish information of this nature to unauthorized persons.

Mr. NICHOLSON later furnished additional information which is set out later in this report.

Mr. SETH W. RICHARDSON, Chairman, Loyalty Review Board, advised that he was familiar with the situation involving the possession by Senator McCARTHY of information relating to the POSNIAK case, and while he did not feel that this information emanated from the Loyalty Review Board, he agreed that it was possible that the information was furnished by someone in the Loyalty Review Board, inasmuch as the material had at one time or another been contained in the files of the Loyalty Review Board. Mr. RICHARDSON said that he did not have any suspects as to the identity of the source of Senator McCARTHY's information, but mentioned that the names of [redacted] both employees of the Loyalty Review Board, had come to his attention in this connection. b6 b7C

Mr. RICHARDSON stated that about the time the McCARTHY statement in instant matter broke, he received a telephone call from DREW PEARSON, newspaper columnist, who is an acquaintance of his, and that PEARSON said in effect - I have been told by a member of Senator McCARTHY's staff that he has been obtaining information from an individual employed at the Loyalty Review Board. Also an individual employed by the Loyalty Review Board has been seen at Senator McCARTHY's office. And what about this fellow [redacted] who works for you? - In other words, Mr. RICHARDSON said, while he cannot say that PEARSON definitely said [redacted] had been furnishing information to McCARTHY, or had been seen at McCARTHY's office, the implication was obvious that he had. Mr. RICHARDSON said that at the time of PEARSON's call, RICHARDSON was not aware of [redacted] identity as an employee of the Loyalty Review Board, and so informed PEARSON.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that he had questioned [redacted] in that connection and [redacted] denied ever having been at or near Senator McCARTHY's office.

Mr. RICHARDSON stated that he had been informed by Mr. LAWRENCE V. MELOY, Executive Secretary of the Loyalty Review Board, of information which had come to the latter's attention suggesting the possibility that [redacted], an employee of the Loyalty Review Board may have been in touch with Senator McCARTHY's office. Mr. RICHARDSON said that upon speaking to [redacted] regarding this the latter denied ever having been in touch with Senator McCARTHY's office at any time in any connection. b6 b7C

Mr. LAWRENCE V. MELOY, Executive Secretary, Loyalty Review Board, advised that he had no specific information indicative of the source of Senator McCARTHY's information. He said that he had been informed by Mr. L. A. MOYER, Executive Director and Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, of the information suggesting that [redacted] might have been in contact with Senator McCARTHY's office. He said he informed Mr. RICHARDSON of this, and that upon being questioned regarding the matter, [redacted] denied any connection with Senator McCARTHY or his office.

Mr. MELOY stated that he did not feel that anyone in the Loyalty Review Board would have furnished such information to Senator McCARTHY, and in particular stated that it was his personal feeling, based on many years acquaintance, that [redacted] and [redacted], all of whom have been employed many years by the Civil Service Commission, were the type of men who would not do any such thing. He stated that he said this regarding [redacted] notwithstanding the fact that [redacted] was under suspicion for similar activity several years ago. He said he felt in this connection that [redacted] having once been involved in such a matter, would have learned his lesson and not place himself in such a position again.

Mr. ROBERT FENN, Chief, Examining Section, Loyalty Review Board, stated that he had no specific information as to the identity of the source of Senator McCARTHY's information and stated that in particular he felt from his close personal acquaintance with [redacted] and [redacted], that none of these men was the type who would do such a thing.

Mr. L. A. MOYER, Executive Director and Chief Examiner, Civil Service Commission, advised that the information which had been furnished MELOY regarding [redacted] came to him from Mr. HARRY B. MITCHELL, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. HARRY B. MITCHELL, Chairman, Civil Service Commission, advised that he received the information regarding [redacted] which he furnished to MOYER from Mr. DONALD DAWSON, Administrative Assistant to the President, who informed him that he had in turn received it from the then Deputy Under-Secretary of State JOHN E. PEURIFOY. He said that the original form of the information as furnished to him by Mr. DAWSON was to the effect that [redacted] an employee of the Loyalty Review Board was seen in the vicinity of Senator McCARTHY's office. He said that upon checking back on the matter with Mr. DAWSON, DAWSON was in turn informed by Mr. PEURIFOY that one of his men had seen an employee of the Loyalty Review Board, believed to be [redacted] in the vicinity of Senator McCARTHY's office, although the identification of [redacted] was not definite.

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Mr. SAMUEL D. BOYKIN, Director, Office of Consular Affairs, Department of State, was interviewed regarding the information allegedly furnished in the first instance by Mr. PEURIFOY, who is at present Ambassador to Greece and not in this country. Mr. BOYKIN made inquiry and determined that Mr. DONALD L. NICHOLSON, Chief, Security Division, Department of State was familiar with the matter.

Mr. NICHOLSON stated that during the time when Senator McCARTHY was making statements in the Senate regarding the State Department, the then Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Mr. PEURIFOY, was on Capitol Hill, on occasion. He said that Mr. PEURIFOY told him that on one occasion, while in the Senate Office Building he was approached in the corridor by an individual whose identity he did not know, who said to him in effect - Mr. PEURIFOY you don't know me, but I have great admiration for the State Department, and in fact my wife once worked there. I think the State Department is getting a raw deal, and I just want to tell you that Senator McCARTHY may be getting some of his information from a man named [redacted] in the Loyalty Review Board. Mr. PEURIFOY informed Mr. NICHOLSON that he took no further note of the matter at the time, and was completely unaware of the identity of the individual who approached him. Mr. NICHOLSON said that he presumed that Mr. PEURIFOY informed Mr. DAWSON of this matter so that appropriate action might be taken were the allegations found to be valid.

[redacted] Loyalty Review Board, advised that his duties involved Congressional liaison for the Loyalty Review Board and that he spent a great deal of his time on Capitol Hill. He said he did not know Senator McCARTHY nor had he ever been in Senator McCARTHY's office. He said further that he knew no members past or present of Senator McCARTHY's staff.

INFORMANT PAGE

T-1 - [redacted] who is being carried as a Confidential Informant at the instruction of the Bureau. b6 b7C b7D

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated October 29, 1950.

specifically that he did not know DONALD SURINE, of Senator McCARTHY's staff.

[redacted] stated that he was never in Senator McCARTHY's office or in the vicinity thereof, nor did he know where it was located until such time as he was questioned by Mr. RICHARDSON regarding an allegation that he was seen at or near Senator McCARTHY's office, after which questioning he proceeded immediately to Senator McCARTHY's office with the intention of seeing the Senator in an effort to refute any such allegation. He said that he was unable to gain an interview with the Senator and left the Senator's office without identifying himself. He said that this was the only occasion when he was ever at or near Senator McCARTHY's office, mentioning that the only time he ever was in the Senate Office Building was in connection with his official attendance at certain hearings conducted in that building.

Early in the interview [redacted] pointed out that he was sick and away from work from June 7 until October 3. He said that he had a heart attack, and was in the hospital approximately the first two weeks, in bed approximately ten weeks, and remained at his home the remaining time. He said that during this time he in no way kept up with the activities of his office or any related matters. He pointed out that he was subject to heart attacks and had been warned by his physician not to allow himself to get excited or worried. b6 b7C

[redacted] was also questioned concerning his knowledge of the individuals previously reported as present at the so-called "Red Baiters Club" meeting; however, no specific mention was made of the "Red Baiters Club," its membership, or its meetings. It was not deemed advisable to mention this to [redacted] in view of the necessity for maintaining the confidence of Washington Confidential Informant T-1.

[redacted] was asked if he knew [redacted] and replied that he had made his acquaintance when [redacted] was formerly a Civil Service investigator, and that the last time he had seen him was two and one-half years ago. He said that he believed he may have talked to him by telephone well over one year ago.

When asked if he knew [redacted] he said that he does not know him. When asked if he knew CHARLES BOWLES, he said that he knew him as a former Civil Service investigator and had seen him, he believes, in the company of [redacted] also about two and one-half years ago, and that he may have talked to him on the phone well over a year ago. When asked if he knew [redacted] he said that he knew him slightly, and had last seen him well over a year ago when [redacted]

stopped by his house briefly. When asked if he knew [redacted] he said that he knew him as a former Civil Service investigator who was presently on the House Civil Service Committee. He said he has seen him from time to time but that the last time he has seen him was well over a year ago. He said that he knew [redacted] whom he sees regularly, and whom he last saw within a few days. [redacted] said that he also knew [redacted] but that it has been many years since he has seen him.

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Although no specific mention was made of the alleged meeting of the "Red Baiters Club" held early this year, just prior to Senator McCARTHY's first speech, [redacted] was repeatedly questioned along such lines so as to establish whether he had met with this group of individuals, and with the exception of his statement that he saw [redacted] frequently [redacted] steadfastly denied having seen, talked, or met with the other individuals as a club, or individually for at least about one year.

[redacted] denied ever having made available to any member of Congress any information which may have come to his knowledge in connection with his Government employment. He mentioned that he had been suspected of furnishing information to Congressman FRED E. BUSBEY, but denied ever doing so. He said in fact that he never even knew BUSBEY until such time as he had been suspected of furnishing information to BUSBEY, at which time he immediately sought an interview with BUSBEY to solicit the latter's assistance in proving he had not furnished material to him.

[redacted] denied ever removing, extracting or copying any information in any files or correspondence coming to his attention in connection with his Government employment, and stated that while prior to his employment in the Loyalty Review Board, he was accustomed to taking material home with him to work on, that he had never removed any material from his office even for the purpose of doing "home work" since he has been employed in the Loyalty Review Board.

[redacted] stated that he had no knowledge whatever as to the source of Senator McCARTHY's information and stated that it definitely did not emanate from him.

Mr. DONALD SURINE, who is employed as an investigator by Senator JOSEPH R. McCARTHY, made the following gratuitous statement to Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE of this office, on September 15, 1950, when Special Agent DUANE was in contact with SURINE in connection with official business not related to this inquiry.

SURINE said "I would like to get a copy of the Bureau's summary report on LATTIMORE." (This reference is to an investigation which SURINE was aware was being conducted by the FBI regarding OWEN LATTIMORE). SURINE stated that he presumed that approximately twelve FBI offices had these reports, and that copies had also been distributed to the Office of Naval Intelligence and to G-2, Department of the Army. SURINE indicated that in the past he had been able to secure some information from the New York office of ONI. He stated that he needed such a report inasmuch as Senator McCARTHY, in the future would not make any further allegations without being able to support such allegations by an investigative report. He said that if he could get the report, he could attribute the information contained therein to another Government investigative agency, explaining that "this is what happened in the POSNIAK case."

SURINE advised that he was aware that the FBI had initiated an investigation to determine how Senator McCARTHY could have obtained the information appearing in the Civil Service Commission Investigative files concerning POSNIAK. He also stated that the Senator had been questioned in this regard by a representative of the FBI.

SURINE said that if he had the LATTIMORE summary report, it would be handled in the same fashion as was done in the POSNIAK case, explaining that he had inserted the information appearing in the FBI report in the form of a summary of information appearing in the Civil Service Commission Investigative Files, thus making it appear that his office had secured a Civil Service Commission file rather than an FBI file. In this way, SURINE said, he would not be violating any laws inasmuch as the Civil Service Commission summary report would not be a bona fide report of a Government agency, and thus, a theft of Government property case as such, could not be proved. He said that he also believed that a theft of Government property case with respect to the information contained in the report could not be proved inasmuch as the information would be completely paraphrased, making it impossible for any observer to determine that the information was actually taken from an FBI report.

The foregoing information was volunteered in its entirety by SURINE, who made these statements without solicitation of Special Agent DUANE, whose only comment at the conclusion of SURINE's remarks was that no report on LATTIMORE would be made available to him.

- C L O S E D -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

By teletype dated October 10, 1950, the Bureau was informd of Mr. SETH RICHARDSON's information regarding DREW PEARSON's knowledge concerning [redacted] and the advice of the Bureau was requested as to whether it desired to contact PEARSON.

b6
b7C

By teletype dated October 6, 1950, the Bureau was informed that the interview of [redacted] would not be included in this report.

[redacted] said that he was also questioned by Mr. RICHARDSON regarding some allegation that he may have been seen at or near Senator McCARTHY's office, and stated that he attributes any such allegation to the fact that he knows that there are several individuals who frequent Capitol Hill who have displayed enmity to him in the past, and who he feels would be not beyond making unfounded accusations against him.

[redacted] pointed out that any allegation that he might have furnished information in the POSNIAK case is ridiculous in that if he were inclined to perpetrate any such deeds, he has access to and knowledge of information which would be much better used than the information in the POSNIAK case by any persons wishing to have access to information within the Loyalty Review Board. He said that he stated this to emphasize the fact that he would certainly not furnish any information to unauthorized individuals, pointing out that he was an employee of many years standing with the Civil Service Commission, and considers it beyond belief that he would at this late date be thought to do anything disloyal to the Civil Service Commission. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that he had no specific information as to the identity of any persons furnishing information to Senator McCARTHY, and in particular thought that no employees of the Loyalty Review Board would be guilty of such activity.

[redacted] Inspection Section, Loyalty Review Board, advised that he was not specifically familiar with the POSNIAK case, and knew of no one in particular who would have had access to that case, if at any time it was maintained in his office. He said that in April of 1950 the sensitive State Department cases were placed in the exclusive custody of Dr. COOMBS of the Loyalty Review Board. [redacted] was unable to furnish any information as to the identify of the source of Senator McCARTHY's information.

[redacted] Inspector - Examiner, Loyalty Review Board, was interviewed at his office and inquiry was made as to whether he was familiar with the statement of Senator McCARTHY regarding the POSNIAK case. He immediately stated that he had never heard of the POSNIAK case, was not familiar with the name POSNIAK, and was not aware that any such case was handled by the Loyalty Review Board. He stated specifically in response to questioning, that he was not familiar with any details of the POSNIAK case nor did he ever officially handle the case in the Loyalty Review Board, reiterating that he had never heard of the POSNIAK case.

Asked if he were acquainted with Senator McCARTHY, he replied that he was introduced to him at a gathering about three or four years ago but has never seen him since. He said specifically that he knew no members of Senator McCARTHY's staff past or present. He stated

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DATE 07-08-2008 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/SDB

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

September 1, 1948

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am most grateful for your cooperation in furnishing me additional detail concerning the report that a member of the Department of State Loyalty Board had made certain comments concerning the responsibility of the FBI which was not in accordance with the recognized procedures.

I have personally taken the matter up with General Snow who has assured me that he fully understands the rules and responsibility of the Bureau. He was somewhat puzzled as to how anyone could have interpreted any of his remarks in the manner as reported to you. In any event, I feel sure that the Board is on the right track at this time and that all members fully understand their responsibility as well as the functions and procedures of the FBI.

I again thank you for bringing this matter to my attention so that I could take appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

John E. Peurifoy

DEPARTMENT RECORDING

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,

62 SEP 23 1948

RECORDED

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Rumor About Service From Far East Delays Final Action on Case

A bit of unverified information relayed from a Far Eastern port city has delayed for two months a final State Department decision in the loyalty case of John S. Service, veteran Foreign Service officer.

A source thoroughly familiar with the case said the information being checked concerns what a "drunken" man is reported to have said regarding the charges against Mr. Service.

That reprot reached State Department officials just as the department's Loyalty and Security Board was concluding a new and searching investigation of Mr. Service's record and the charges of Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, that he was a known associate and collaborator of Communists.

Said He Knew Service.

The report from the Far East was said to be to the effect that some man had said, while drunk in a port city, that he had known Mr. Service in China and knew that he did deal with Communists.

An investigation was ordered immediately, presumably to check on the unidentified man's reliability and whether he was talking about the official meeting with Chinese Communist leaders that were a part of Mr. Service's duties at the time—or something else.

Pending the detailed investigation—still not completed—the State Department board held up a formal report of its findings.

Voted in Favor of Service.

At the time, as The Star disclosed on June 27, the three-man board already had voted unanimously a decision favorable to Mr. Service. On the basis of evidence taken in 15 days of secret hearings, it found that Mr. Service was a loyal American and a good security risk.

However, the board had not formalized its findings in an official report which must be reviewed, as The Star pointed out at the time, by the Secretary of State and the Loyalty Review Board. The State Department insisted publicly at the time that there was no formal and final decision.

Admits Basis for Delay..

That the board's decision was held up on the basis of the information received from the Far East was acknowledged yesterday by Carlisle Humelsine, now deputy Undersecretary of State for Administration, who was at that time assistant to the deputy. While refusing to discuss the nature of the information or the board's original conclusions, Mr. Humelsine said:

"The reason the Service case has not been completed is that [illegible] piece of information still has not come in from China. I am sure if I were a member of the board I would not want to complete its findings until every shred of evidence was in."

Mr. Humelsine said he received word late in June from Brig. Gen. Conrad E. Snow, chairman of the departmental board, that it had "reached a conclusion" in the Service case, and "almost simultaneously" the report from the Far East came to his attention.

Notified Board of Report.

He said he notified the Loyalty and Review Board of the report and asked, in effect:

"What do you want to do about this?"

The board then held up its report and the case has not yet been forwarded to the Secretary's office for review.

This does not mean that the board revoked its decision clearing Mr. Service. It merely withheld a formal communication of the decision to Secretary Acheson, leaving the way open to reconsider if investigation of the new rumor should turn up anything derogatory to Mr. Service.

There is no indication that officials concerned expect the further investigation to change the favorable decision. They do want to be extremely careful to make sure that when a formal report is announced there is no room for "second guessing," as one source put it.

Mystified by Delay.

Mr. Service himself has been mystified by the long delay in reaching a decision in his case.

On his way to India for an important diplomatic assignment, he was recalled in March for the new loyalty investigation and to give him an opportunity to answer the McCarthy charges.

After appearing before the departmental Loyalty Board in late May and June, he then went before the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that investigated the McCarthy charges to deny the accusations Senator McCarthy had made against him.

Idleness Irks Service.

The Senate group concluded its investigation two months ago [illegible] officer, The Star learned yesterday, about the time the Loyalty Board reached its conclusion clearing him.

Since then Mr. Service has been "doing nothing" and "nearly going crazy", from idleness. To fill in the time he has been studying Hindustania in hopes of better preparing himself for the interrupted assignment to India.

His family continued on to India after he was recalled while en route there. At present, his wife and a 5-year-old son are in New Delhi. A 15-year-old daughter and a 13-year-old son are in boarding schools near New Delhi.

Mystified About Delay.

The slender, [illegible]-year-old Foreign Service [illegible], staying temporarily with friends in nearby Virginia, said yesterday he had no idea of why there had been such a long delay in the case. Informed of the reasons given by responsible sources to The Star, Mr. Service had only a brief comment:

"As I testified before the Senate committee, I often had to deal with Communists in collecting information I thought would be of value to the State Department."

That—reporting on events in China—largely was Mr. Service's work during a long assignment in the Far East before and during World War II.

Responsible officials here agreed that Mr. Service's China assignment required him to deal with Chinese Communists to obtain information worthwhile to the Department.

John E. Peurifoy, who was Deputy Undersecretary of State for Administration until he was recently named Ambassador to Greece, has been steadfast in his defense of Mr. Service. When Mr. Service was recalled to Washington last March to appear before the department's loyalty board, Mr. Peurifoy issued a 400-word statement defending the Foreign Service officer and bitterly assailing Senator McCarthy.

Calls Action "a Shame."

Mr. Peurifoy at that time said it was "a shame and a disgrace" that Mr. Service and his family "should have to face once again such humiliation, embarrassment and inconvenience, and I'd like to say that the sympathy and good wishes of the entire department go out to him."

The order recalling Mr. Service, Mr. Peurifoy declared, disrupted the department's chain of assignments with the result that "vital diplomatic operations" in India and the Far East are "being interrupted and impaired."

Mr. Peurifoy's statement was criticized in some quarters as a prejudgment of the new hearing for Mr. Service. As a result, he disqualified himself from any responsibility in the matter and the department's Loyalty Board report was to have gone directly to Undersecretary of State James E. Webb. Mr. Humelsine now may take jurisdiction.

59 SEP 30 1950

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INDEXED 25
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NOT RECORDED
47 SEP 22 1950

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Wash. News
Wash. Star 2 A
N.Y. Mirror
N. Y. Compass

Date: AUG 2 1950

Winchell said:

Ambassador John Peurifoy returned to Guatemala after warning the President and the Senate that all Central America faces crises within a year. The encouraging and the heartening news from U.S. intelligence is that our faithful ally, Brazil, will take that initiative at the Pan-American Conference. Brazil will attack the South American nations playing ball with the Reds.

Comment:

Central American Governments are perennially faced with crises, both economic and political. With respect to the second point, Winchell is referring to the forthcoming meeting at Caracas, Venezuela, of the Organization of American States (OAS). There have been indications for some time that this meeting will condemn Communist interference in the Western Hemisphere as well as the failure of certain Latin American republics, such as Guatemala, to properly curtail Communists activities.

Winchell said:

Tokyo--This is the inside story on the switch over to our side of the Russian agent described as the Second Secretary of the Russian Legation at Tokyo. This Red was not really Second Secretary. That title was a cover up. He was actually the Chief of Red Intelligence. He has the same rank as Gouzenko in Ottawa but he has a lot more important information. More important, however, is that two other top Beria men are now outside the Iron Curtain and contact has been made by U.S. Intelligence. b1 b6 b7C b7D

Comment (S)

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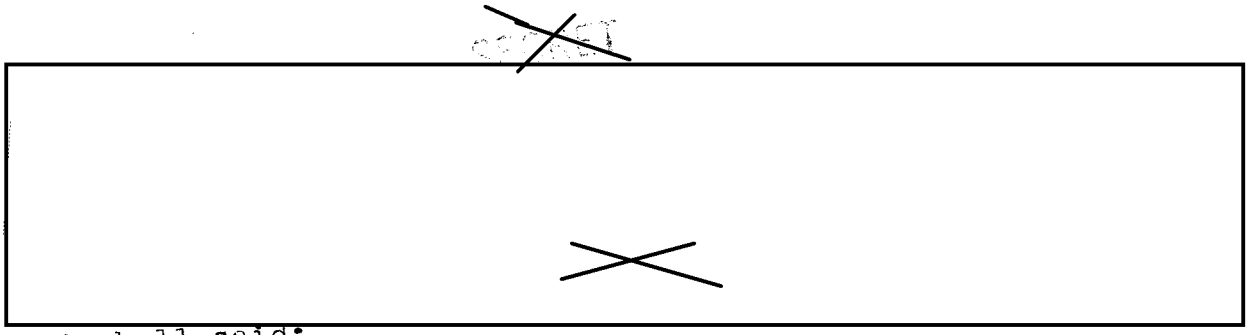

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Winchell said:

Crestline, California--Confirming a Winchell scoop of over a year ago to the effect that a school to train Communists was located near Crestline, the Sunday (2-7-54) "Los Angeles Examiner" carried the following headline: "Secret Red School in Los Angeles Area, Probers Told."

Comment:

You will recall that about October, 1952, a Winchell broadcast made mention of a Communist Party School held at Crestline, California. Previous to this broadcast, the Los Angeles office had advised the Bureau of a meeting of functionaries of the Southern Division of the Los Angeles County Communist Party held at Crestline. The Los Angeles office pointed out that this was not a school in the sense of an established institute but was simply a meeting of Communist leaders at an outdoor camp operated by Joseph Springer at Crestline. Springer, who later testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at Los Angeles and who was not cooperative with that Committee, is included on the Security Index.

Winchell said:

A one-time very high New York State official will soon be accused as the boss of the biggest black market Army deal of World War II. He has been secretly interrogated all week in a New York City hotel. His initials are C.P.

Comment:

Winchell may be referring to Charles Poletti, former Lt. Gov. of New York State under former Gov. Lehman who later served with the Allied Military Government in Italy. We have no information as to who is conducting the inquiries in this matter.

Winchell said:

New York Journal American--Ellis Island is now crowded with Communist aliens who were quietly rounded up by U.S. Immigration.

Comment:

INS has advised through Liaison that there is no truth in Winchell's statement and that INS has not been conducting any special round up of Communist aliens. Winchell may possibly be referring to the routine arrest of subversive individuals under the Attorney General's denaturalization and deportation program. This program, which was innaugurated during October, 1952, will involve all told approximately 189 subversives, as well as 115 racketeers.

Winchell said:

A sure best seller coming out in March is "McCarthy And His Enemies." The author is William Buckley of Yale University.

Comment:

William F. Buckley who graduated from Yale during 1950 is the author of the former best seller, "God and Man at Yale," published during October, 1951. The latter book, which caused quite a sensation at the time of its publication, consists, in summary, of an attack upon the "secular and collectivist influence" at Yale.

Winchell said:

Russia is spending a quarter of a million dollars on a new building to house its UN Delegation. This indicates no break in diplomatic relations with Russia.

Comment:

The above information was incorporated in the 2-3-54, Current Intelligence Summary issued by the Bureau. It refers to the fact that during November, 1953, the Soviet Union purchased a residential building adjacent to its UN headquarters at 680 Park Avenue, New York City, spending $150,000. It is estimated that the Soviets are spending an additional $50,000 to combine this new building with its former headquarters as well as to refurbish both buildings.

Winchell said:

Montgomery, Alabama--Two more of the nine convicts who escaped from Atmore Prison on Thursday were captured tonight.

Comment: ~~SECRET~~

This refers to the nine convicts who escaped from the Atmore State Prison, Atmore, Alabama, on the evening of 2-4-54. The Birmingham and Mobile offices filed process (Unlawful Flight to Avoid Confinement) on five of the escapees. Three of the five have already been apprehended by local authorities.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 6, 1954

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Belmont
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Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: DREW PEARSON BROADCAST
JULY 3, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2:2:88 BY sp84wj/ab

The following items of possible interest to the Bureau were mentioned on Drew Pearson's radio broadcast of July 3, 1954:

ITEM:

Roy Cohn, Counsel for the McCarthy Committee, has hired a lawyer to defend him in the event a perjury action is instituted against him as a result of his testimony at the Army-McCarthy hearing.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

John Peurifoy, who has been criticized for being a friend of Dean Acheson and whose assignment as ambassador to Guatemala was a demotion, is now a hero as a result of the ouster of the Arbenz Government in Guatemala.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

When the Guatemalan revolution began to bog down, the Central Intelligence Agency hired all available American fighter planes in the area and had them flown over Guatemala so that the Arbenz Government would think that the invading force had a great deal of air power. This was one of the key factors which made the Guatemalan Army decide not to support Arbenz and which led to his downfall.

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PRD:lad

EX-12

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

Although he is active in obtaining funds for cancer research, Walter Winchell has devoted only a small portion of time during his broadcasts to discussing the relationship of cigarette smoking to cancer.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

One of the reasons for the holding up of the commission of one of the midshipmen whose commissions were suddenly held up just prior to graduation at Annapolis was because he was seen entering the Russian Embassy at Washington, D. C. However, it turned out that he visited the Embassy out of curiosity and although he admitted giving information to the Russians concerning the Naval Academy, no information of a security nature was revealed and commission was granted.

COMMENT:

Pearson's newspaper column of July 5, 1954, contained more detailed information concerning the above and a separate memorandum has been prepared.

PREDICTION:

Pearson said that North Africa will be the next world trouble spot.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

GPC V FV

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

FROM : A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 7, 1955

SUBJECT: DREW PEARSON BROADCAST
MARCH 5, 1955

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-2-88 BY SP4 tj/sdr

The following items of possible interest to the Bureau were discussed by Drew Pearson during his radio broadcast on March 5, 1955:

ITEM:

British Prime Minister Churchill has predicted there will be more blood shed in the Kremlin; upheaval in Russia will continue; and big surprises may be in store for the world.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

U. S. Ambassador Jack Peurifoy in Bangkok has warned Secretary of State Dulles that Chinese Reds are definitely planning the invasion of Thailand.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

President Eisenhower is so delighted with the phonograph record on Senator McCarthy called "The Investigator" that he often plays it for visitors.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

The Atomic Energy Commission, last week, tested a small atomic guided missile successfully. This is very important. It will be of great help in protecting us from the H-bomb. It will be attracted like a magnet to airplanes and it can blast a whole flock of enemy bombers out of the sky with one atomic shock.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

Ticklers: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Branigan
JEM:bsb (7) Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. McMahon (2)

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EX-1

ITEM:

E. H. Thornton, Sr., father of (Texas) Governor Shivers' campaign manager, boasted to a Senate Committee investigating the Galveston grain swindle that he left the doors of his grain elevator open on damp days to swell the wheat and make it weigh more. Thornton also boasted he mixed animal feed with the wheat for human consumption and loaded certain ships at night so inspectors could not check what was happening. Despite this, Attorney General Brownell dismissed the indictment against him.

COMMENT:

This is a Department of Agriculture investigation in which the Bureau has no investigative responsibilities or interest.

ITEM:

There is good reason why the Senate Committee gave Harvey Matusow such a rough time last week. Senator Eastland, Chairman of the Committee, confided privately that Attorney General Brownell asked that the hearings be held in order that Matusow could be "nailed" for perjury.

COMMENT:

We have no information to indicate that Attorney General Brownell asked that the hearings be held.

ITEM:

My old friend Walter Winchell doesn't like my reporting of his stock market tips. On January 9, 1955, he told of a tip regarding Pantapek Oil (phonetic). The stock has now slumped and the "suckers" who bought it have lost a total of $727,000 as of today.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

Pearson made the following predictions:

(1) The proposed twenty-dollar tax cut will eventually be adopted by Congress and will become effective in about six months.

(2) President Eisenhower will invite a Russian Farm Delegation to visit the State of Iowa.

4-26

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Clegg
Glavin
Nichols ✓
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State Dept., Loyalty Board Defended, Praised by Peurifoy

Deputy Undersecretary of State John E. Peurifoy sprang yesterday to the defense of the State Department's nine-member loyalty board with Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) has branded "stupid and incompetent."

Peurifoy said in a statement he is "shocked" that McCarthy should hurl such abuse at a group of men whose records demonstrate their "unimpeachable character and high standing."

Meantime, McCarthy announced that he will base his claim that the State Department is riddled with Communists on a few "thoroughly documented" cases.

He said he will not try to present "complete details" on all 81 cases of alleged disloyalty which he cited in a Senate speech last month. But he promsed to give "all the names" to a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee investigating his charges.

The subcommittee's hearings are in recess until Monday, when McCarthy is scheduled to complete presentation of his charges.

So far, McCarthy has named only one person—former Judge Dorothy Kenyon of New York—and she is not a State Department employe. She once was a United States representative to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, but has been in private law practice since last January 1.

Miss Kenyon has vigorously denied McCarthy's assertion that she belonged to 28 Communist-front groups, and is scheduled to appear in person before the subcommittee Tuesday.

McCarthy told the subcommittee Thursday that the State Department loyalty board cleared Miss Kenyon without even questioning her, despite an FBI report disclosing her "long record of Communist ties."

He said this proves the loyalty board is "stupid and incompetent—at the mildest."

Peurifoy took full responsibility for the membership of the board, and said each individual was "picked by me personally."

"I picked them not only on the basis of their unimpeachable character and high standing, both inside and outside the Department," he said, "but also because they are good, sound citizens from the standpoint of their thinking, judgment and levelheadedness."

Peurifoy said he does not believe that anybody needs more than look at the records" of the board examiners "to satisfy himself as to their competency."

The loyalty board is headed by Brig. Gen. Conrad E. Snow, ret., of Haverhill, N. H., assistant legal adviser of the Department.

Members include:

Theodore C. Achilles, director of the Department's Division of Western European Affairs; Willard F. Barber, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State; John Oscar Bell, a high official of the military aid-to-Europe program; George H. Raynor, former United States Steel Corp. executive, and adviser to the American U. N. delegation; David A. Robertson, former naval officer and now military adviser to the Near Eastern Division of the Department; John W. Sipes, former naval [illegible] and legislative assistant in the Department; William P. Snow, veteran Foreign Service officer and assistant chief of the Northern Division, and Arthur G. Stevens, executive director of the Office for European Affairs.

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Date: ____

The Changing World

Capitol Buzzing Again With Rumors Acheson May Have to Resign Soon

By Constantine Brown

Congressional cloakrooms are hearing again the rumors that despite President Truman's reluctance to dispense with the services of a member of his cabinet who is under fire, Secretary of State Acheson may have to resign in the near future.

Constantine Brown.

A number of leading Democrats have pointed out to Mr. Truman recently that Mr. Acheson has become a liability to the party since he has given the opposition a golden opportunity to attack the Administration, not only on its mistakes in foreign relations but also on his attitude toward Alger Hiss.

The antagonism of Democrats in Congress was best illustrated last Friday when Republican Senators such as Knowland of California and Ferguson of Michigan went to the defense of the Secretary of State, who was being lampooned by Democratic Senators Johnson and George.

The attacks by these Democratic stalwarts resulted from their disagreement with two speeches made by the Secretary of State in California, setting forth the American position in the cold war and the conditions under which we would discuss a world settlement with Russia.

Belated Awakening Seen.

The Republicans pointed out that the only criticism to be made of Mr. Acheson's speeches was that he did not speak as realistically last summer. Mr. Acheson's stock with Congress and with the country as a whole is so low, however, that his belated "awakening" is not likely to be effective.

The charge by Senator McCarthy that the State Department is like a sieve in guarding security lies not wholly against Mr. Acheson, although he has his share in it. Some Congressmen remember that while he was Undersecretary of State with James F. Byrnes as Secretary Mr. Acheson told them he would rather have a dozen bad security risks in the department than to victimize one innocent person by applying the discretionary powers which Congress gave the department to dispense with the services of suspected officials.

We now are reaping the harvest of blind appeasement during the years when the highest Washington officials believed that the United States would jeopardize the chances of "friendship with Russia" if the Communist sympathizers were cleared out of Government departments.

U. S. Agents and Gouzenko.

When Igor Gouzenko, the code clerk in the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, made his sensational disclosures which led to the uncovering of the Soviet spy ring in Canada and the United States he was interrogated also by American security officers sent from Washington. The results of that interrogation were compiled in a voluminous report which J. Edgar Hoover presented to Secretary of State Byrnes.

The names of a number of State Department officials are said to have been included. Mr. Byrnes paid no attention to the report, however. He did tell members of Congress that he had no authority summarily to remove such persons. This power was given to him later by special act of Congress, authorizing the Secretary of State to dismiss persons suspected of disloyalty.

Some of these bad security risks decided to resign voluntarily and obtained better-paying jobs either in private organizations or with the United Nations. One of the suspects, John Service, a Foreign Service officer, was brought before a grand jury in Washington. He not only was reinstated but received a promotion and a letter of apology from Secretary Byrnes and Undersecretary Grew.

Marshall Couldn't Believe It

During the time that Gen. Marshall was Secretary no sweeping investigations were made in the State Department. Gen. Marshall could not believe that there were disloyal persons in his agency. Anyway, he was busy with other matters and paid little attention to what was going on within the Department.

Gen. Marshall brought in as head of administration an able young man named John Peurifoy, who still holds that position. Within the limits of his authority—which is by no means discretionary—Mr. Peurifoy has tried to rid the department of its worst elements. He does not, however, have a completely free hand.

The State Department's troubles which are receiving public attention now are thus not of recent date. They are the continuation of a bad situation which has existed for nearly 15 years, not only in the State Department but in most other Government departments and alphabetical agencies.

4-26

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols ✓
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy ✓

b6
b7C

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Wash. Star 11
N.Y. Mirror ____

Date: MAR 29 1950

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DATE 07-09-2008 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/SDB

Received from the State Department
thru
Date 12-16-47

No. 3478 American Legation,

Vienna, Austria, October 27, 1947.

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: Dr. Gruber on Austrian Foreign Policy.

210

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ACTION
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THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that Dr. Karl Gruber, the Austrian Foreign Minister, gave an extemporaneous talk on Austrian foreign policy on October 26, 1947, at an evening gathering at my house on the occasion of the visit to Vienna of members of the Senate Appropriations Committee. A list of the persons present is enclosed herewith.

Dr. Gruber spoke along the following lines, giving, as is usually the case at present, the role of Soviet Russia much attention. I have not put what he said in quotation marks as in the circumstances it was not possible to make an exact stenographic record:

O-O-O

1. The Russians have gone far in the last few years. In my view, they will not stop voluntarily. On the contrary, they will endeavor to go still further.

RECORDED
EX-70

Their practice is to stop when they find that they cannot advance any more in any given direction. Very often they will stop good naturedly. They have oriental patience and can afford to wait until another opportunity to advance presents itself.

RECORDED
INDEXED
EX-70
109-12-252-1
31 DEC 29 1947

ENCL

They are patient but persistent and it is not possible to be a "half friend" of theirs. You must either be for them or against them. You are, in their eyes, either a Communist or a Fascist. The Austrian Government has, in these circumstances, come to the conclusion that there is no point in saying "sweet nothings" to the Soviet authorities. We might just as well adhere openly and frankly to our position which is that of favoring the western type of democracy. The Austrian people appreciates knowing exactly where we stand. And

if the

221

50 FEB 11 1948

~~SECRET~~

Unclassified

- -

Desp. 3476
Legation, Vienna
October 27, 1947.

Enclosure:

List of guests of Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt on October 25, 1947.

File No. 600.
JJBenby:eeb.

Copy to OC.
Copy to Department in original and enclid.

Unclassified

Enclosure to Despatch No. 3476, dated October 27, 1947, from Amlegation, Vienna, entitled: "Dr. Gruber on Austrian Foreign Policy".

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DATE 08-22-2008 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

Senators:

Styles Bridges (Rep. N.H.)
Richard B. Russell (Dem. Ga.)
Wayland G. Brooks (Rep. Ill.)
Leverett Saltonstall (Rep. Mass.)
Guy P. Gordon (Rep. Ore.)
William F. Knowland (Rep. Cal.)
Henry C. Dworshak (Rep. Idaho)

Mr. Larry M. Bettinghaus,
Staff Member, Senate Committee.
Mr. Harold D. Merrick, Staff Member,
Senate Committee.

Mr. John E. Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Frank Yates, Assistant Controller General.

ENCLOSURE

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Gandy

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Peurifoy Hits Envoy's Recall in Loyalty Quiz

By FELIX COTTEN

WASHINGTON, March 16 (INS).—Deputy Undersecretary of State Peurifoy today called a "shame and a disgrace" the order for recall from India of John S. Service, career diplomat accused by Sen. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) of

Peurifoy, the State Departments top loyalty official, assailed McCarthy for using methods "harmful both in terms of the day-to-day conduct of U. S. foreign relations and in terms of human relations."

He accused McCarthy of reviving "dead, discredited, disproved charges" against Service.

McCarthy replied that "this is another effort by the State Department to cover up and to confuse the issue."

Charges Delay

Earlier, McCarthy demanded that the Civil Service Board, at whose request Service is being called home to face a new loyalty investigation, explain a "13-month delay" in its review of the diplomat's case.

McCarthy said the "delay" was important because during the 13 months Service "has had access to top-secret material and has been taking a very prominent part in the determination of our Far Eastern policy."

3 Clearances

Peurifoy said the State Department will cooperate "in every reasonable way" with McCarthy. He said Service will appear not only before the State Department's Loyalty Board but also before the Senate committee investigating McCarthy's charges that the State Department has been infiltrated by Communists.

Peurifoy recounted how service had been cleared in the "Amerasia" case involving alleged theft of confidential State Department documents and how the diplomat had been given three loyalty challenges in the last five years and then referred to McCarthy's resuscitation of these dead, discredited, disproved charges against him.

Service, now aboard ship in the Pacific en route to India, was recalled after McCarthy named him among 81 persons the Senator accuses of being Communists or Red sympathizers.

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N.Y. Mirror 2

Date:

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECRET

DATE: February 8, 1954

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TO : D.M. Ladd

FROM : A.H. Belmont

Classified by SAB/JJ/ACC
Declassify on: OADR 7/13/84

SUBJECT: WALTER WINCHELL
SIMULCAST (RADIO-TELEVISION)
FEBRUARY 7, 1954

Winchell said:

Washington, D.C.--The U.S. Senate Investigating Committee has subpoenaed three Army officials for February 18th. They are suspected of Commie connections. Two men and one woman.

Comment:

Due to lack of identifying data, it is not possible to specify the individuals to whom Winchell is referring.

Winchell said:

Atlanta, Georgia--Eugene Dennis, the Communist leader, is now in solitary at the Atlanta Pen after a very fierce fight with another prisoner.

REVERSE
FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

Comment:

None.

Winchell said:

Havana, Cuba--Confirming several Winchell tips that Batista's government is in trouble, Batista has doubled security measures and Washington expects a Cuban rebellion very shortly.

Comment:

There have been persistent rumors ever since Batista took over Cuban Government in March, 1952, that there would be a revolt against his administration led by either Carlos Prio Socarras or Aureliano Sanchez Arango. There is no definite indication as to when such a revolt may occur.

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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 08-04-2008

RDC:jdb
cc - Mr. Nichols
cc - Mr. Rosen

RECORDED-85
INDEXED-85

Per OGA letter dated 7-14-2008

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DATE 7/13/84 BY SP2 JJ/ACC

5 FEB 19 1954

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 30, 1951

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: BARON WILLIAM THEOBALD FRARY VON BLOMBERG, was.
William T. Frary
REGISTRATION ACT

The attention of the Bureau is directed to previous investigative reports submitted under the above caption reporting extensive investigation conducted from 1943 to 1949 pertaining to the activities and associations of VON BLOMBERG as they related to his possible affiliation with espionage activities and reported pro-German sentiments.

VON BLOMBERG's background has identified him as WILLIAM FRARY, Lynn, Massachusetts, who was "adopted" by the Baroness VON BLOMBERG, and thereafter became known as Baron VON BLOMBERG. His activities and interests have been called to the attention of the Bureau over a period of time with consistent reference to alleged immoralities engaged in by the above subject with persons who associated with him in various enterprises. The last investigative report submitted in connection with this matter is that of Special Agent JAMES N. ACKERMAN, dated December 7, 1943, at Boston, Massachusetts.

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-15-91 BY #293,974

By letter dated June 2, 1948, the Bureau was advised of information provided by [redacted] indicating that Baron VON BLOMBERG was then associated with a project in which Congressman KOSKI was interested, and in connection with this project, he travels extensively in Europe.

b2
b7D

The following additional items of significance appear in the files of the Boston Office.

May 11, 1945 - Information was provided in the name of Mrs. HENRY PARKMAN, JR., 30 West Cedar Street, Boston, Massachusetts, wife of HENRY PARKMAN, JR., former corporation counsel of the City of Boston, who is presently associated with the Military Occupation Government in Germany, to the effect that she had come in contact with VON BLOMBERG in connection with a society known as the Institute for National Understanding. Mrs. PARKMAN had no specific information regarding the nature or purpose of this group, but offered the observation that it might have been established to provide a means for carrying out the purposes of Germans who desired to ingratiate themselves with influential Americans and to help themselves to escape blame for their part in the war.

TFM:BP
100-13804

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX. 37

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cc - Washington Field
New York
Enclosures to Bureau and Washington Field

May 28, 1945 - [redacted] Cambridge, Massachusetts, stated that she believed VON BLOMBERG was actively engaged in some sort of subversive activities, stating that he owned an English tearoom at which organizations had held affairs. She stated she had come in contact with him and identified herself as a member of the Saar Plebscite Commission established following World War I to resolve the Saar Territory.

b6
b7C

June 19, 1947 - [redacted] Massachusetts, a prospective employee of VON BLOMBERG, stated that in conversation with him, he was desirous of engaging a person who would gather news of a general interest for some foreign embassy. The embassies were not otherwise identified.

October 4, 1950 - The Boston Record, a newspaper published in Boston, Massachusetts, in its edition of October 4, 1950, stated that an assailant identified as BENNY PAXTON, of Jackson, Mississippi, was accused of pistol-whipping Baron WILLIAM THEOBALD FRARY VON BLOMBERG. VON BLOMBERG was identified as a Boston publicity man who was in Memphis to address a meeting of the Pentecostal Fellowship of North America and was allegedly slugged in his hotel room. The article indicated that VON BLOMBERG, known as BILL FRARY, had returned to the United States from Europe about five months previously, and reportedly had come across old papers of the VON BLOMBERG clan which purported to give him clear title to half the Bay State coastline in the Greater Boston area, and he was reported to be considering instituting suit in Massachusetts with respect to the ownership of a considerable portion of the Beacon Hill, Boston, Massachusetts, property. VON BLOMBERG stated that PAXTON, his alleged assailant, had approached him seeking a job. There were no further details concerning this incident.

December 7, 1950 - Information was provided by [redacted] Boston, Massachusetts, to the effect that WILLIAM FRARY was reportedly engaged in immoralities involving himself and other persons in the Greater Boston area. It is noted that [redacted] has provided information regarding previous activities of other persons with no substantiation regarding the same.

January 31, 1951 - There is attached hereto a statement made available by [redacted] relating to the above subject which appeared in the Egyptian press and related to a recent trip of VON BLOMBERG to the near east. b2 b7D

On May 29, 1951, [redacted], Boston, Massachusetts, appeared at the Boston Office and stated she had recently assumed a temporary secretarial position with above-named subject at 233 Marlborough Street, Boston, Massachusetts, where she stated she worked for him for several weeks and became suspicious of FRARY because he used different letterheads. Her suspicions became aroused when she took a letter addressed to Mr. LEROY DEGROOT, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, in which FRARY is reported to have stated that he had registered as an agent of the Greek Government in the past but was concerned in that information which he gave became public and he felt the possibility was that this disclosure had been through the Department of Justice and possibly due to JUDITH COPLON. VON BLOMBERG also asserted that he expected to be engaged by German industries to advise them as to how they might secure better public relations and contacts in the United States, but that prior to accepting such work, he wanted to be sure that he was properly registered if such registration was necessary. b6 b7C

[redacted] also provided a copy of a letterhead bearing the caption International Council for Christian Leadership, 2324 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., telephone No. 8766, with Boston Office at 233 Marlborough Street, Boston, Massachusetts, telephone No. Commonwealth - 6 6788. This latter address is that of VON BLOMBERG.

The International Council for Christian Leadership has as its chairman Senator RALPH E. FLANDERS and Senator ESTES KEFAUVER and Dr. CHARLES MALIK are Vice-Chairmen. It is noted that the Directors and Vice-Chairmen are persons from various parts of the world and included among the U.S. Board Members are members of the United States House of Representatives and other persons in public life, including Judge RAYMOND E. BALDWIN of Connecticut, former member of the United States Senate, and JOHN E. PEURIFOY who may be identical with former State Department employee who is presently a member of the United States Diplomatic Corps. It is also noted that among the United States Board members is WILLIAM T. FRARY VON BLOMBERG.

"In coming to this part of the world my purpose is to inform myself on the assistance that the West can give in achieving this end. On leaving here I am going to Trans-Jordan to determine what aid the Western Powers should give refugees, both Arabs and Christians.

"In Egypt I hope to meet his excellency, Azzam pasha, with whom I've already had conversations both here and in New York." After a slight pause, Mr. Von Blomberg continued: "The situation permits no equivacation nor delay. We must form a united front against Communism."

Communism the Only Enemy

This "man of good will", does he mean by this that we must form an indispensable union in order to settle as quickly as possible pending differences in this part of the world? Is he referring to the hopes widely expressed of a definitive peace? Isn't perhaps he himself the man of destiny, given the task of bringing about this rapproachment?

Mr. Von Blomberg left these questions without reply. He was satisfied with giving some apparantly rather vague formulas.

"I repeat that these areas are of capital importance. In order to fight Communism, the one enemy against which we need all the Allies which we are able to win. I am a man of action and would not be satisfied myself with simply writing reports. The collaboration of all is necessary if we want the free world to survive.

"Union, and I repeat this without stopping, is vital to assure real peace in a region which is really democratic, where there is no question of race, color or religion."

In spite of their imprecision his solutions are energetic. Does Mr. Von Blomberg speak with official authority? "No, my answers are strictly unofficial, but naturally the governments of the countries I visit are kept informed.

Egypt

Mr. Von Blomberg then came back to Egypt which is apparently the principal objective of his mission. I've already proved by my past action my friendship for the Arab countries. I wish that people abroad knew the middle east better, particularly people in the United States.

"I wish you would put emphasis on the confidence that I have in Egypt, and my hope to see it a powerful country living in harmony with a free world."

/S/ S.A.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP

2324 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

NORTH 8766 CABLE LEADSHIP

BOSTON OFFICE:
233 Marlboro Street, Boston, Massachusetts
COMMONWEALTH 6-6788

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SENATOR ALEXANDER WILEY

INFORMATION CONTAINED
UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-15-91 BY
#293974

January 31, 1951

LE PROGRES - EGYPTIAN JAN. 18, 1951

"Man of Good Will"
Le Baron W. Frary Von Blomberg

Discloses his semi-official mission in the Middle East - picture

An abundant shock of gray hair, almost white, sets off a youthful face and a direct soft expression, almost like that of a child. His voice is poised, his words are slow, and if he sometimes hestitates it is because the Baron William Frary Von Blomberg avoids improvisation which might distort his thought.

This man who has carried and who still carries heavy responsibilities has an extraordinarily even disposition and a candor which is disarming. Good will is his only weapon. This is why he is without fear of anyone. This is why he goes to the leaders, whoever they are - expresses openly his thought of taking the initiative in enterprises which would make the most courageous hesitate, and in pursuing a course of action everywhere and in all circumstances which is useful to the peace of mankind.

A brief curriculum vitae is in order here. Mr. Von Blomberg is not a German in spite of the German sound of his name. He was born in Lynn in Massachusetts, a descendant of the old family of Frary which were the only survivors of the Dearfield massacres by the Indians. It is following his adoption by Adelheid Marie Von Blomberg that he took the title and the name which he bears today.

Baron Von Blomberg is advisor to numerous charitable, medical and cultural organizations. He has a fairly sizable personal means and gives his aid in a disinterested way to the associations, communities and governments that appeal to him. It is in this capacity that he presented at the police conference in Paris the claims of the Greek and Polish governments-in-exile, as well as of the National Armenian Committee.

Mr. Von Blomberg has carried out diverse missions at the Vatican in Germany and in London and was the special collaborator of the Greek Information Service. He was actively engaged in aiding their refugees of Janina and in aiding displaced persons of Germany and of Austria. He formally was in Egypt as official delegate of the Pan-Pirote Federation of America. He also invited Arabia on the invitation of the Saudi-Arabian government.

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#293,974

His missions have brought him in touch with the most eminent personalities notably Paul and Frederique of Greece, Pres. Kouatly, the Emir Abdul Krim, the Duke of Windsor, Mr. and Mrs. Atlee, Pres. Auriol, King Humbert, King Carroll, President Truman, Gen. DeGaulle, Chan. Figl, the King of Sweden, and Marshall Manorheim.

The International Council for Christian Leadership

The Baron Von Blomberg is actually one of the board of directors of the International Council for Christian Leadership. As we are not well informed about what this international association does and what are its aims Mr. Von Blomberg kindly informed us briefly, this is absolutely not a religious organization. The best proof of that is that it comprises Catholics, Protestants, Orthodox Catholics, Jews. The faithful of all religions are members. We interpret Christian to mean Christian spirit, that is to say, the spirit of charity, aid to ones neighbors and good will in relations among nations.

The International Council was founded about 15 years ago by Abraham Vereide an American of Norwegian origin. It has on its board of directors today influential political figures from the most diverse countries; the U.S.A., Canada, China, Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Italy, and so forth. Egypt is included in that Sir Saba Habachy pacha is a member.

Out aim is to persuade the heads of governments to give their activities a spiritual foundation, politics for politics sake is dangerous. Politics must be raised above the earthly level in order to serve humanity.

Perhaps you regard this as an ambitious program continued Mr. Von Blomberg. Doubtless it is, but I can assure you that our influence has already carried weight in world affairs.

Who can foretell the extraordinary achievements of such an effort of good will well and tenaciously directed.

His Egyptian Visit

Does this visit of the Baron's due to the same concern for cooperation: "It certainly is," replied Von Blomberg without hesitation. "I am counting on finding myself among old friends, the Middle East is under present times more than ever, a revolving scene of capital importance. Egypt can and will become a great power, thanks to the role which has fallen to it in the necessary collaboration between the East and the Western Powers.

There is submitted herewith to the Bureau and Washington Field Office a copy of the persons who are included in the International Council for Christian Leadership.

A review of the Boston Field Division file relating to VON BLOMBERG demonstrates consistent participation on his part in various endeavors of this nature during the past several years and with frequent reference to his alleged immoral associations.

The Washington Field Office is requested to review the records of the Office of the Attorney General and Secretary of State to determine any registrations on the part of the above subject.

This information is being provided the Bureau for informative purposes, inasmuch as numerous persons of prominence are associated with the International Council for Christian Leadership, the background of which is not known to this Office.

The New York Office will identify Mr. LEROY DEGROOT, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, and provide such information to the Bureau, Washington Field, and Boston.

No additional investigation is contemplated by this Office in the absence of specific Bureau instructions.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Madrid, Spain
December 7, 1951

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

You may be interested in knowing that according to statements which Ambassador Stanton Griffis made to a Congressman recently, and confirmed by his close associates here, he has asked to be recalled from Spain prior to March, 1952.

To these individuals he has expressed his desire to retire from the Foreign Service.

CIA tells me confidentially that his most likely successors at the present time are John E. Peurifoy and Edward G. Miller, Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs.

Very truly yours,

Joseph E. Presley

Joseph E. Presley

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INDEXED - 122
EX-25

The informant added that about 400 people came to this meeting mostly members of the Hellenic Brotherhood, International Workers Order, many who were also sympathizers of the Progressive movement and members of the Communist Party, United States of America.

Among those present were HAROLD FAST and WALTER GARLAND, leader of the Negro members of the International Workers Order who also made speeches.

On October 18, 1950 Confidential Informant T-5 advised that HAROLD FAST was a member of the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant T-13, advised on May 27, 1951 that the subject attended a meeting at the Hotel Capitol, New York City, held by the Greek American Committee for the Abolition of Makronissos. The informant stated that the subject made a speech in the Greek language about Korea, Democracy, Wall Street and MacARTHUR.

On June 7, 1951 Confidential Informant T-6 advised that the Greek-American Committee for the Abolition of Makronissos is a Greek Communist organization which is supported by the Greek faction of the Communist Party and by the Greek-American Tribune, a Greek Communist newspaper.

On April 25, 1952 the above informant advised that the Council of Greek Americans, 359 West 26th Street, New York City, sponsored a rally held April 7, 1952 at the Hotel Capitol, New York City to protest the death sentencing of eight Greek Communist spies rendered on March 1, 1952 by an Athens Court martial. b6 b7C

The informant stated that [redacted] Hellenic American Brotherhood of the International Workers Order acted as a chairman of the meeting.

[redacted] in his speech denounced the Greek and American Governments, stated that JOHN E. PEURIFOY, the American Ambassador to Greece influenced the Greeks in their voting and administrating their Government and proclaimed that he should not "meddle in Greek affairs". He added that the

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

77065

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. ACB

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	7/31/52	11/26;12/14/51; 2/26;4/25;5/20; '26;6/6,9,13,20; '27,30;7/9,11,17/52	CHRISTOPHER J. PAPPIANOU

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[redacted] was.	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] on 5/29/52 incarcerated at Ellis Island awaiting acceptance of Poland or Czechoslovakia, countries of his choice of deportation. On 5/3/52 subject dropped from payroll of IWO as secretary of Hellenic American Brotherhood. Confidential Informants advised subject [redacted] Greek Communist Party in America in 1943 and on 5/1/51 and 5/1/52 was identified marching in May Day Parade. American Committee for Protective of Foreign Born in support of subject voiced "bitter condemnation of his arrest and imprisonment on Ellis Island without bail," picketing central office INS, NYC. Subject chairman of rally protesting death sentencing of eight Greek Communist spies by Athens Government. In speech denounced Greek and American Governments; stated that the ROSENBERGS were framed and that US has concentration camps under production as exist in Greece. Files INS reflect subject ordered deported from US charged with membership in organization advocating overthrow of Government by force and violence. On 7/16/51 US Attorney request bail of $5,000 posted by CRC be cancelled. On 10/9/51 Judge VINCENT L. LEIBELL ordered release on $10,000 bail pending determination of writ of certiorari before Supreme Court.

b6
b7C

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65 AUG 27 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 ~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 24, 1951

FROM : C. E. Hennrich

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Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. Gera
ESPIONAGE - IS

PURPOSE

To have Mr. Roach of our Liaison Section return to [redacted] of the Department of State a list of persons who received a copy of the State Department publication "Daily Intelligence Comment" from which material forwarded by the subject to his Government on July 10, 1950, was extracted.

DETAILS

By memorandum dated 12-13-50 captioned [redacted] I advised you of the results of an interview conducted on December 6, 1950, by Agents Roach and Wannall with [redacted] of the Department of State. The discussion in part concerned our investigation in captioned matter [redacted]

(S) [redacted]

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b6
b7C

65-54348-20X2

On January 3, 1951, [redacted] called at the office of Agent Wannall to deliver a memorandum concerning our investigation on the Anti-Defamation League. [redacted] had with him a distribution list covering the "Daily Intelligence Comment" issued on June 29, 1950. It was this particular issue in which the material pertaining to the Gera case was published. The distribution list provided by [redacted] has been placed in an envelope in order that it may be returned to him, since he requested the original back. Photostatic copies of the same have been prepared and are attached hereto for inclusion in the Bureau's main file in the captioned matter.

b6
b7C

INDEXED - 114 RECORDED - 114 MAR 7 1951

In reviewing this list it was noted that only the last names of the persons receiving the pertinent publication are listed. Through a directory of State Department personnel maintained in our Liaison Section, it has been possible to secure the complete names of all these distributees with the exception of the following:

Attachments
WRW:eal

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

Date Sent _____ 10/16/50

Copy

DISTRIBUTION LIST FOR DIC 126 June 29 '50

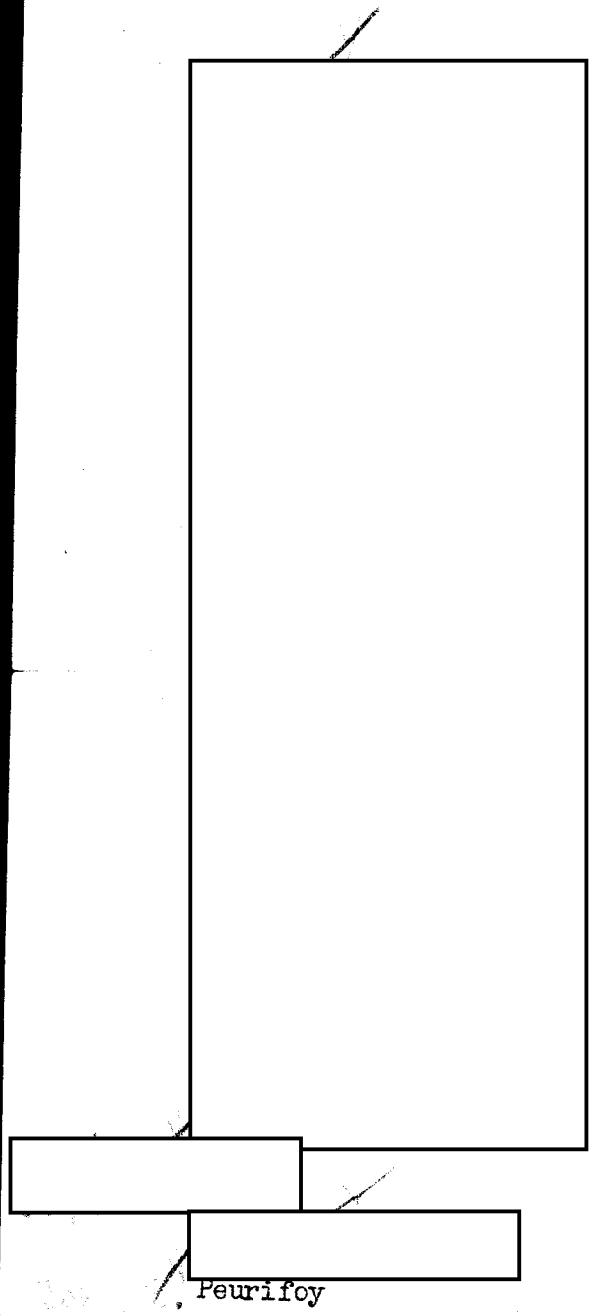
R		1-9	9
~~PCS~~		11	1
OIR		10	1
			1
OIR/PCS	File Copy	12	1
R/ES		13	1
DRF		14	1
DRE		15-19	5
		22-27	8
DRA		28-38	11
DRN		39-44	7
IFI		45-50	6
OLI		51-59	9
BI		60	1
LR		61	1
IAD		62	1
		63	1
EUR		64-72	9 3
~~SE~~		X20	1
~~FA/P~~		X21	1
NEA		73-76	4
FE		77-80	5
ARA		81	1
UNA		82, 83	2
GER		84-88	5
E		89-91	3
P		92	1
U		93	1
A	Mr. [redacted] Kennedy	94	1
L		95	1
H		96	1
S/P		97-100	4
S/S		101-102	2
S/S-S			1
S/MDA		103,104	2
PA		105	1
IFIS		106	1
P/POL		107	1
IBD			1
R/SPS		108-109	2
IBD/NY		110-119	10
Watch Room, 524, SA-1			1
NIS	[redacted]		1
			1

FoA Hubbi Potts

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

b6
b7C



(1) [redacted] of IAD, Department of State, who received copy number 63 of the publication.

(2) [redacted] of EUR, Department of State, who received copies number 64 through 72 of the publication.

[redacted] stated that he would be glad to furnish the complete names of any of the distributees, if they were not available to the Bureau in a State Department directory.

ACTION

It is recommended that Mr. Roach of our Liaison Section return the original copy of the distribution list described above to [redacted] and at the same time request the complete names of [redacted] and [redacted] who received copy number 63 and copies number 64 through 72, respectively of the publication involved in this matter.

b6
b7C

(1) [redacted] (Now with C.I.A.) (For 4 mos)

(2) [redacted] (Desk officer in Swiss – Benelux Affairs Desk)

(3) Original copy of distribution list returned to [redacted]

2/12/51

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

18542

FOR THE PRESS

98671

MAY 20, 1950
No. 529

Received from the State Department over the television channels
Date 5/22/50

CAUTION
FUTURE RELEASE
NOTE DATE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FOR RELEASE AT 7:00 P.M., E.D.T., SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1950.
NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

The Department of State today made public the following analysis of the speech delivered by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy in Chicago, May 6, 1950, on "Communism in Government":

1. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: Senator McCarthy referred to the Department of State's files being examined by the Tydings Subcommittee as "skinny-ribbed bones of the files"; "skeleton files"; "These purged files"; "phony files"; "1947 and '48 files instead of 1949 and '50".

The Facts. The files transmitted to the Tydings Subcommittee are the full and complete State Department files current as of the date transmitted. They contain all information relevant to the determination of employee loyalty or security. Under the Federal Employees Loyalty Program, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the agency charged with responsibility for conducting investigations into the loyalty of State Department personnel.

A representative of the Department of Justice has been present at the meetings of the Tydings Subcommittee. The files were viewed by a representative of the Department of Justice before they were turned over to the Subcommittee. The files made available to the Subcommittee contain the material collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and transmitted to the State Department.

2. Senator McCarthy said in Chicago: "Now from page 37 of the House Report I quote the following: '...almost anyone and everyone in the State Department had access to the files ...'"

The Facts. The report to which Senator McCarthy referred is a report of the House Appropriations Committee investigators, dated January 27, 1948, which accompanied the list of 108 cases which were the basis of Senator McCarthy's speech of February 20, 1950. Senator McCarthy misquoted this report.

The report said: "... most everyone and anyone in the Division has access to the files ..."

INDEXED 121-23278 182

The Division that the House investigators were talking about was the Division of Security. That is the division charged with the physical and personnel security program of the Department and the Foreign Service, and it is therefore essential that its staff have access to the files when needed.

Senator

Senator McCarthy, by substituting "the State Department" for "the Division of Security", crudely misquotes the language of the report in order to give an entirely false impression: namely, that any and everyone in the Department has access to the files; whereas as a matter of fact such access is strictly limited to employees of the Division when required and to a very small number of employees outside the Security Division, such as the members of the Loyalty Security Board. Senator McCarthy substituted the entire State Department for the Division of Security, a crude misquotation for the purpose of giving an entirely false impression. It is not only a misquotation, it is a quotation out of context, a quotation over two years old made without reference to the facts as they exist at the present time.

3. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "Tell them to take the list of names which I have given ... the Secretary of State ... ."

The Facts. Despite Under Secretary of State Peurifoy's reiterated requests since February 11, 1950 that Senator McCarthy furnish the Department with a list of names of the "205" or "57" accused State Department employees, Senator McCarthy has never furnished the Department or the Secretary of State such a list of names.

4. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: Describing the Federal Loyalty Program, Senator McCarthy said, "First of all, it permits each Department to investigate its own people. Those doing the investigating know little or nothing of communist techniques, even less of about how to conduct an investigation... ."

The Facts. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the agency charged under Executive Order 9835, issued over three years ago, with responsibility for conducting loyalty investigations under the Federal Loyalty Program.

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
JUN 21 1950
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI

5. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: Describing loyalty investigations, Senator McCarthy said, "In dozens of cases, in dozens of cases -- for instance, recommendation from Alger Hiss on State Department employees was all that was needed to completely clear them -- like accepting a recommendation from Dillinger in hiring a bank clerk."

The Facts. There is not a single instance of this.

6. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "You will recall a former State Department employee by the name of George Wheeler recently retired behind the Iron Curtain after making typical communist name calling statements damning and cursing the United States. This man, George Wheeler, who had been assigned tremendously important work by the State Department had first been given a completely clean bill of health by the Loyalty Board even though his file would have convinced anyone who could add two and two that he was a full fledged communist."

The Facts: At no time has the case of George Wheeler ever been considered by a security or loyalty board of the Department of State. Mr. Wheeler was one of a group of former FEA employees in Germany who in September 1945 were transferred temporarily to the rolls of the State Department. In Februar[illegible] 1946 the whole group was transferred to the War Department

and in fact Mr. Wheeler's transfer to the War Department was even earlier -- in December 1945. During his brief time on the State Department pay roll, Mr. Wheeler's case was under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. All these facts were set out in a departmental press release a month before Senator McCarthy made his misstatements.

These facts were also contained in the Department's analysis of Senator McCarthy's April 20th speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in which the Department pointed out twelve glaring McCarthy inaccuracies. Senator McCarthy on May 15 replied to the Department's statement by citing two alleged inaccuracies in the Department's analysis of his speech. He was silent as to the remaining ten. Of the two so-called inaccuracies he cited, one pertains to the case of George Wheeler. As to George Wheeler, Senator McCarthy said that the Department should "admit that Wheeler was on the pay roll and given an absolutely clean bill of health by whatever Government Loyalty Board cleared personnel for the State Department." Two comments may be made thereon: first, as of the date of Mr. Wheeler's brief employment with the Department the present loyalty program, under which the Department's loyalty board was established, was not in existence; second, Senator McCarthy's implication was that the Department's Loyalty Board was at fault. Even Senator McCarthy should see the irrelevancy of his attributing to the State Department matters under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission.

7. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "Mr. ~~A~~ Jahel Service, you will recall, was picked up by the FBI in connection with the Amerasia case... The papers carried the story that J. Edgar Hoover, who is not noted for over-statements, that J. Edgar Hoover stated that this is a 100 per cent air-tight case of espionage."

The Facts. On May 1, 1950, Deputy Under Secretary of State Peurifoy in a letter to Mr. Peyton Ford, The Assistant to the Attorney General, asked whether Mr. Hoover, in fact, made any similar statement. Mr. Ford, on May 8, 1950, replied: "You are advised that Mr. Hoover did not make the statement which has been attributed to him."

The exchange of correspondence is attached. (See pp. 8, 9)

8. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "...the State Department which is about to hear the case of Service is now busily giving Mr. Service's lawyer the secret documents which the President has denied the Senate, this so that he can properly defend Mr. Service."

The Facts. The Department has categorically denied this. Mr. Service has been furnished copies of documents which he himself had prepared for the Department in the course of his duties as a foreign service officer.

Relevant excerpts from a letter of May 4, 1950 by General Conrad E. Snow, Chairman of the Department's Loyalty Security Board, to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Herald Tribune, are attached. (See page 9)

9. Senator

9. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "First take the case of Philip Jessup, the State Department's Ambassador at Large. Now, here was really a great joiner, especially Communist front organizations...organizations which the President's own Attorney General and Congressional committee have labeled as agents of the Communist Party."

The Facts. In view of Senator McCarthy's repeated assertions the Department wrote to Mr. Morgan, Counsel of the Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, investigating Senator McCarthy's charges, to see if Senator McCarthy had supplied them with any information to back up these charges. Mr. Morgan replied that Senator McCarthy has not supplied any such material. The only documentary material supplied to the committee concerning the organizational affiliations or associations of Ambassador Jessup was provided by Senator Hickenlooper, a photostat of one letterhead of the American Law Students Association listing Professor Philip Jessup of Columbia University on the Association's "Faculty Advisory Board." The American Law Students Association is not listed by the Attorney General and does not appear on the list of "Citations by Official Government Agencies" issued in 1948 by the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities.

The correspondence with Mr. Morgan is attached. (See pp. 10 and 11.)

Dr. Jessup testified, before the Subcommittee, that he had joined no Communist-front organizations, whereas the organizations to which he did belong included the following:

The American Legion (He is a former commander of Utica Post #229)
The American Philosophical Society
The Foreign Policy Association
The American Bar Association

On April 6, 1950 the Utica Post #229 passed a resolution condemning Senator McCarthy's attack upon their past commander, Philip C. Jessup. A copy of this resolution is attached. It will be noted that a copy of it was sent to Senator McCarthy with the admonition that "his reckless and despicable conduct in this instance cannot be condoned by any right-thinking American and should never be repeated if he hopes to retain a shred of public respect." (For copy of resolution, see pp. 11 and 12)

10. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "Jessup ... was largely in charge of a publication known as the Far Eastern Survey, the publication of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations; that he was in charge while it was spewing forth the perfumed Communist Party line sewage... ."

The Facts. Senator McCarthy grossly exaggerated Dr. Jessup's relationship with "Far Eastern Survey" based on the single fact that in 1944 Dr. Jessup served on the Research Advisory Committee of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Senator McCarthy's allegation that "Far Eastern Survey" followed the Communist Party originates in discredited contentions made by one Alfred Kohlberg in 1944. The American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations investigated Kohlberg's charges. In a document circulated to its members, it was demonstrated that Kohlberg had ignored the overwhelming number of facts that did not support his contentions. The document showed, among other

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things, that Kohlberg had quoted, in connection with "Far Eastern Survey, and other publications, from less than 2 per cent of the articles published and from less than .002 per cent of the books published. In April 1947, the membership of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations in a vote of 1163 to 66 overwhelmingly repudiated Kohlberg's charges as "inaccurate and irresponsible."

11. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "I have brought with me .. photostatic copies of checks representing thousands of dollars of Communist money paid to Jessup's organization." As documentation he provided photostats of two checks signed by Frederick Vanderbilt Field totalling $3,500.

The Facts. This is another repetition of a refuted charge made by Senator McCarthy many times before. Senator McCarthy repeats it although it has already been refuted. The inference is that the Institute of Pacific Relations had been "bought" with Communist money. At that time, Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, was Chairman of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Mr. Francis Harmon, Vice President of the Motion Picture Export Association, was Treasurer; and Mr. William R. Herod, now President of the International General Electric Company, was Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Juan Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, and Mr. Henry Luce, of Time and Life, were sponsors of a drive during that period for funds on behalf of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Mr. Field's contributions, according to Senator McCarthy's own figures, totalled only $3,500, as compared with a total expense for the two-year period of approximately $200,000. About half of the amount was met by contributions from the Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Corporation. Generous donations by large industrial concerns made up a large portion of the remainder.

12. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "Mr. Lattimore, as the nation knows, has long been referred to as the architect of the State Department's Far Eastern policy, the architect whose shadow lingers over the corpse of China."

The Facts. Senator Tydings asked Secretaries Hull, Byrnes, Marshall and Acheson whether this description was true or false. They all replied that it was false. These letters were made public by Senator Tydings on April 29, 1950. The person responsible for long and repeated use of the term "architect of the Far Eastern Policy" is Senator McCarthy who employed the term in his testimony before the Subcommittee.

13. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "....so that you will have a full picture of the extent to which Lattimore shaped our dismal policy of failure in the Far East, I call to your attention a secret document which he furnished to the State Department in August of 1949, a document which the State Department itself labeled as a guide for Ambassador at Large Jessup... ."

The Facts. This is another repetition of a refuted McCarthy charge.

The

WHEREAS, the sterling character, splendid reputation, and unquestionable loyalty and patriotism of Past Commander Philip C. Jessup, both privately and in his public capacity as U.S. Ambassador-at-Large, have recently been subjected to scurrilous, unprincipled, and wholly unjustifiable attack by one Joseph McCarthy, who in so doing has sullied the office of U.S. Senator which he presently holds,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Utica Post $229 American Legion and its entire membership shall and do strongly resent, condemn and decry the unprincipled, unjustified, unsportsmanlike, un-American and intolerable conduct of Senator Joseph McCarthy in his wanton attempt without proof or reason to smear and destroy the good reputation and high standing of so devoted and patriotic a citizen as our esteemed and valued friend and comrade, the Honorable Philip C. Jessup, U.S. Ambassador-at-Large; and be it further

RESOLVED, that Utica Post $229 American Legion and its members in meeting duly assembled feel privileged at this time to reaffirm their continued trust and confidence in, their esteem and devotion to, and their lasting friendship for a distinguished public servant, a loyal patriot, and a great citizen, the Hon. Philip C. Jessup, a Past Commander of this Post; and be it further

RESOLVED that this resolution be inscribed upon the Minutes of this meeting, that a copy thereof be delivered to our comrade, Ambassador Jessup; that a second copy be delivered to the public press; and that a third copy be mailed to Senator McCarthy with the admonition that his reckless and despicable conduct in this instance cannot be condoned by any right thinking American and should never be repeated if he hopes to retain a shred of public respect.

* * *

Kenneth Colgrove, Department of Political Science, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.
Arthur G. Coons, President, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California.
John W. Decker, International Missionary Council, New York, New York.
John A. Fairbank, Committee on International and Regional Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
William R. Herod, President, International General Electric Company, New York, New York.
Arthur N. Holcombe, Department of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Benjamin H. Kizer, Graves, Kizer, and Graves, Spokane, Washington.
Owen Lattimore, Director, Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.
Ernest B. MacNaughton, Chairman of the Board, First National Bank, Portland, Oregon.
George C. Marshall, President, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
J. Morden Murphy, Assistant Vice President, Bankers Trust Company, New York, New York.
Nathaniel Peffer, Department of Public Law and Government, Columbia University, New York, New York.
Harold S. Quigley, Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Edwin O. Reischauer, Department of Far Eastern Languages, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
William S. Robertson, President, American and Foreign Power Company, New York, New York.
John D. Rockefeller, III, President, Rockefeller Brothers' Fund, New York, New York.
Lawrence K. Rosinger, American Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, New York.
Eugene Staley, Executive Director, World Affairs Council of Northern California, San Francisco, California.
Harold Stassen, President, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Phillips Talbot, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
George E. Taylor, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.
Harold M. Vinacke, Department of Political Science, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All of the memoranda and all of the views above referred to were of course submitted in confidence by their authors, and the Department could not expect these people to be frank unless it respected that confidence. The Department would not and did not, however, in any way interfere with publication of any memorandum by its author. In fact, the substance of Mr. Lattimore's article was published in an article which he wrote for the January 1950 issue of The Atlantic magazine.

14. Senator McCarthy said at Chicago: "But let me give a brief resume of the official Communist Party program for Asia -- there is no secret about that. Number 1, destroy the armies of Chiang Kai-shek. Number 2, get the United States out of Korea. Number 3, force the withdrawal of United States forces from Japan; and number 4, prevent the formation of a Pacific Pact against Communist aggression.

"Now

"Now, what does Lattimore tell Jessup our policy in Asia should be? Listen to this if you will: Number 1, Abandon Chiang Kai-shek; number 2, get out of Korea; number 3, withdraw United States forces from Japan; and 4, deny the need of a Pacific Pact."

The Facts. This is another repetition of a refuted McCarthy charge.

The United States' record and policy in the Far East, as it relates to the points made by Senator McCarthy may be summarized as follows:

(1) The United States poured tremendous amounts of aid into China in efforts to bolster the government of Chiang Kai-shek.

(2) The United States has led the fight for a free, democratic Korea; has taken its case to the United Nations; and, since the establishment of this government, has contributed substantial economic and military support.

(3) The United States as the principal occupying power in Japan will not enter into any peace treaty which makes impossible adequate protection of United States' security interests in the Western Pacific.

(4) The United States has publicly indicated that it would look with sympathy upon a regional alliance of Pacific nations, provided the impetus for such an association came from the nations themselves.

- - - -

Following is the material referred to on pages 3 and 4:

Exchange of correspondence between Mr. John E. Peurifoy, Deputy Under Secretary of State, and Mr. Peyton Ford, Assistant to the Attorney General, (referred to on page 3):

May 1, 1950

Dear Mr. Ford:

In his address on April 20, 1950 to the American Society of Newspaper Editors at the Hotel Statler in Washington, Senator McCarthy said:

> "One of those arrested was John S. Service. He was never convicted; he was never tried; he was never indicted.
>
> "J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, publicly stated at the time of the arrests that this case was a 100-per-cent air-tight case of espionage. At the time the case broke John S. Service was picked up by the FBI, Mr. Hoover made that statement, and he seldom errs on the side of overstatement, as you well know."

The Department of State is naturally interested in whether or not this statement of Senator McCarthy is an accurate one. As a result, I would appreciate it if you would inform the Department as soon as possible whether the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation made any statement similar to that attributed to him by Senator McCarthy.

Sincerely yours

JOHN E. PEURIFOY
Deputy Under Secretary

The Honorable
Peyton Ford,
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

May 8, 1950

John E. Peurifoy, Esquire
Deputy Under Secretary
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Peurifoy:

This is in reply to your letter dated May 1, 1950, inquiring as to the accuracy of a statement alleged to have been made by J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the time of the arrest of John S. Service and other suspects involved in the so-called "Amerasia" case. You are advised that Mr. Hoover did not make the statement which has been attributed to him.

Yours Sincerely,

PEYTON FORD
The Assistant to the Attorney General

- - - -

EXCERPTS FROM GENERAL SNOW'S LETTER TO THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
(Referred to on page 3)

Because of the reputation of the New York Herald Tribune for fair and objective reporting, I am taking the liberty of calling your attention to the headings of two articles which appeared in your issues of May 3 and 4, respectively, regarding the conduct of the John S. Service case by the Loyalty Security Board of the Department of State, of which I am Chairman . . . .

Nor is it true that Mr. Service is being given any illegitimate advantage in the matter of access to papers. Mr. Service has not been given and will not be given access to the loyalty or personnel files which were gathered by the FBI and other investigatory bodies and which were refused by the President to the Senate Committee. Mr. Service is entitled, however, as a matter of elementary fairness to see and put in evidence, any reports or other papers in the files of the State Department which were prepared by him or in connection with the missions on which he served, which may be material to his defense. Action by the Department of State is necessary to permit him to show them to counsel. To date, the only confidential documents on which this action has been taken are documents actually written by Mr. Service himself. This is all there is to that part of the story.

The Loyalty Security Board of the Department of State is a judicial body set up for the purpose of giving to an employee accused of disloyalty, or of being a security risk, a fair hearing. While under the regulations he has no opportunity to confront and cross-examine witnesses who have given confidential information to the Board, or even to see a transcript of their statements, he is advised of the substance of the accusations, and must be given a fair opportunity to defend himself, not only by his own testimony, but also by the production of any witnesses or of any documentary evidence that may tend to establish his innocence of the accusations. The Board has an obligation to give him the fullest opportunity to prepare and present his defense.

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Exchange

Exchange of correspondence between Mr. John E. Peurifoy, Deputy Under Secretary of State, and Mr. Edward P. Morgan, Chief Counsel, Foreign Relations Subcommittee Investigating the State Department:
(Referred to on page 4)

May 16, 1950

Dear Mr. Morgan:

In connection with the analysis of Senator McCarthy's speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors forwarded on May 12, 1950 to the Society by Assistant Secretary Barrett, Senator McCarthy has stated, as quoted on May 15 by the Associated Press:

> "The State Department also states that Jessup belonged to no Communist front organizations. I gave photostatic proof to the committee that he was affiliated with five organizations listed by the Attorney General or congressional committees as fronts for the Communist Party.
>
> "He was a director of one of the worst of such organizations named by the Attorney General, namely the China Aid Council of the American League for Peace and Democracy."

At Atlantic City on the same day he said:

> "... Now, the thing they forget is that I have presented to the Committee photostats showing that he belonged, that he was affiliated with not one, but with five Communist front organizations; and that he not only belonged to, but was a Director of one of the worst of the lot, named as such by the Attorney General..."

In view of these assertions of Senator McCarthy, it would be very much appreciated if you could make available to this Department copies of the photostats which the Committee has received from him.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN E. PEURIFOY

Mr. Edward P. Morgan,
Chief Counsel,
Foreign Relations Subcommittee,
The Capitol.

- -

May 17, 1950

Mr. John E. Peurifoy
Deputy Undersecretary
U.S. State Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Peurifoy:

Reference is made to your letter of May 16, 1950, referring in turn to the remarks, as quoted by the Associated Press, of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy relative to Dr. Philip Jessup, as follows:

> "The State Department also states that Jessup belonged t[illegible] Communist front organizations. I gave photostat[illegible] the committee that he was affiliated with fi[illegible] listed by the Attorney General or congress[illegible] fronts for the Communist Party.

~~1851~~

"He was a director of one of the worst of such organizations named by the Attorney General, namely the China Aid Council of the American League for Peace and Democracy."

* * *

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". . .Now, the thing they forget is that I have presented to the Committee photostats showing that he belonged, that he was affiliated with not one, but with five Communist front organizations; and that he not only belonged to, but was a Director of one of the worst of the lot, named as such by the Attorney General. . .."

Relative to your request for photostatic copies of the material stated to have been turned over to the subcommittee by Senator McCarthy, you are advised that after a careful and diligent search of our files, we find no record of any material having been turned over to the subcommittee by Senator McCarthy indicating that Dr. Jessup has been associated with Communist front organizations.

For your information, however, in the course of Senator Hickenlooper's examination of Dr. Jessup, he offered in evidence, at page 530 of the transcript, a photostat of a letterhead of an organization known as the American Law Student's Association on which "Prof. Philip Jessup" of Columbia University is listed on the "Faculty Advisory Board", along with other named individuals. The Subcommittee has been supplied no other documentary material concerning organizational affiliations or associations of Dr. Jessup.

After hearing of Senator McCarthy's statements referred to above, I immediately called his office requesting the photostatic material to which he referred. Again on May 16, 1950, I called Senator McCarthy personally, advising that the subcommittee had not been supplied the photostatic material concerning Dr. Jessup to which he had referred and requested that he supply the same for our record. As yet, I have not been supplied the photostats in question.

Should they be received by me, I shall be glad to make copies thereof available to your office.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD P. MORGAN
Chief Counsel
Subcommittee Investigating
the State Department.

- - - -

RESOLUTION CONDEMNING ATTACK UPON PAST COMMANDER PHILIP C. JESSUP ADOPTED AT A REGULAR MEETING OF UTICA POST #229 AMERICAN LEGION, HELD ON APRIL 6TH, 1950 (Referred to on page 4)

WHEREAS, Utica Post #229 American Legion is proud to number among the list of its Past Commanders a distinguished comrade, [illegible] arter member, Ambassador Philip C. Jessup, whose [illegible]ic devotion and continued helpfulness to our [illegible]riod of many years is a source of great satisfac-[illegible]tinction to Utica Post and to its entire member-

WHEREAS,

The Department publicly and fully explained in press conferences on March 31, that Owen Lattimore was one of a group of 31 persons who submitted written memoranda in response to requests made in August, 1949, by Ambassador Jessup. These memoranda were used as background material by a consultants' committee consisting of Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, Mr. Everett Case, and Ambassador Jessup in their study of United States foreign policy in the Far East.(Mr. Lattimore's memorandum was never singled out, or labeled as a guide for Ambassador Jessup.) Mr. Lattimore as director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins, was also one of 25 private individuals participating in a round-table discussion on October 6, 7, and 8, 1949 arranged by the Office of Public Affairs for the purpose of exchanging views with informed private citizens on United States foreign policy toward China. The 31 who submitted memoranda were:

Former Consul General Joseph W. Ballantine,
now at Brookings Institution
Professor Hugh Borton, Columbia University
Former President Isaiah Bowman, Johns Hopkins University
Dr. A. J. Brumbaugh, American Council on Education,
Washington.
Former Ambassador William Bullitt
Former Under Secretary Castle
Former Consul John A. Embry
Professor Rupert Emberson, Harvard University
Dr. Charles B. Fahs, New York City
Professor John K. Fairbank, Harvard University
Dr. Huntington Gilchrist, New York City
Professor Carrington Goodrich, Columbia University
Former Under Secretary Grew
Colonel Robert A. Griffin,
former Deputy Administrator, ECA China
Former Ambassador Stanley K. Hornbeck
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Professor Kenneth S. Latourette, Yale University
Professor Owen Lattimore, Director of the Walter Hines
Page School of International Relations, John Hopkins
University
Oliver C. Lockhart, Export-Import Bank of Washington
Walter H. Mallory, Council on Foreign Relations
Professor Wallace Moore, Occidental College, Los Angeles
Professor Edwin O. Reischauer, Harvard University
C. A. Richards, Economic Cooperation Administration
Former Minister Walter S. Robertson, Richmond, Virginia
Dr. Lawrence K. Rosinger, New York, New York
Mr. James Rowe, Washington
Mrs. Virginia Thompson (Adloff), New York City
Professor Amry Vandenbosch, University of Kentucky
Professor Karl A. Wittfogel, Columbia University
Professor Mary Wright, Stanford University
Admiral Yarnell

The following, including Mr. Lattimore and some others of the 31, attended the Round Table at the Department October 6, 7, and 8 to discuss Far East Policy:

Joseph W. Ballantine, The Brookings Institution,
Washington, D. C.
Bernard Brodie, Department of International Relations,
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
Claude A. Buss, Director of Studies, Army War College,
Washington, D. C.

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ON 07-11-2008

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FD-72
(6-10-53)

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SAN FRANCISCO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	JAN 18 1955	10/1-12/31/54	WILBERT H. KEHE amf

TITLE
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA DISTRICT 13
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

P124,125 only 89-1488 3-31-94

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

SP12BTJ 6 1/7/93 9803RDD/BKP

Declassify on: OADR CN293, 327

Organization

CP 13th District with headquarters at 942 Market Street, San Francisco, continues to control California, Arizona and Nevada and supervise CP activities in Hawaii. The California state leadership is organized into open apparatus, intermediary reserve apparatus and underground apparatus. Code names have been assigned personnel in these groups. A cadre training program has been instituted. Numerous open meetings sponsored by various front organizations during past three months. District 13 CP leaders convicted at Los Angeles in 1952

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

9-26-83

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58 FEB 24 1955

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—60637-2

editorial noted that the Soviet Union had proposed the prevention of a revival of German militarism in urging a conference of all nations concerned on European security.

H. Guatemala

The "Daily People's World" newspaper on October 15, 1954, page 8 of the magazine section, contained an article by A. B. MAGIL entitled, "The Last Days of a Republic." The article alleged that JOHN E. PEURIFOY, U. S. Ambassador, organized and directed the violent overthrow of the democratic government of Guatemala in June, 1954. MAGIL declared that CASTILLO ARMAS invaded Guatemala with a force of only 2,000, most of whom are Nicaraguan, Hondurans, Dominicans, Costa Ricans, Cubans and Salvadoreans. MAGIL alleged that these troops were trained in Nicaragua under the direction of retired U. S. Army officers. MAGIL alleged that refugees in Guatemala are agreed that the Guatemalan army could have defeated the invaders with relative ease, but the majority of the high command was taking orders from PEURIFOY and refused to fight. MAGIL declared that the Communists were in the forefront of the struggle to defend their country. MAGIL concluded with an appeal to all Americans to speak up against the Mc Carthyization of Guatemala.

I. India:

The "Daily People's World" newspaper on October 28, 1954, page 4, columns 1 and 2, contained an article by the paper's Foreign Department entitled, "Nehru Sees China - India Peace Unity," which publicized the fact that indications were that India and China will work together for peace.

J. Jamaica:

The "Daily People's World" newspaper on November 9, 1954, page 4, column 5, contained an article entitled, "One of 4 Jobless in Jamaica," which alleged that one out of every four Jamaicans at the present time cannot find work. Causes for the peak unemployment were attributed to the increase in population in this "colonially dominated island."

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of Workers had accused JOHN E. PEURIFOY, US Ambassador to Guatemala, and an FBI agent is charged with directing a reign of terror in Guatemala which would make the most notorious Nazi hangman pale with envy.

E. Indo-China

The DPW newspaper on July 20, 1954, page 5, columns 1 and 2 contain an editorial entitled "Free Elections" which declared that US statesmen and diplomats have been weeping bitter tears over what they term the lack of democracy in the socialist world. The editorial alleged that these same individuals are trying to prevent any kind of democratic election in Indo-China and have blocked a speedy election in Viet Nam designed to bring about an Indo-China peace.

The DPW newspaper on July 22, 1954, page 4, columns 1-5 contained an article by the paper's foreign department entitled, "Who Started the War in Indo-China?". The article declared that the 7-½ year war in Indo-China was precipitated by French naval bombardment which resulted in the death of an estimated six thousand Viet Namese.

The DPW newspaper on July 23, 1954, page 4, column 1-5, contained an article by JOSEPH STAROBIN entitled "The Blood Ceases to Irrigate Rice Fields, The World Rejoices", which declared that peace and liberty in the US have been strengthened by the developments in Indo-China. STAROBIN declared also that in France the terrible burden of the "dirty war" in Indo-China has been lifted. STAROBIN declared that the Indo-China crisis, more than any other single event, has revealed the bankruptcy of the current US foreign policy which had its origin in the former administration and shows its full ugliness in the present administration.

STAROBIN declared that to the very end the US showed how much it hates independence for the colonial peoples and how deeply it fears peace. STAROBIN concluded that no American can be proud of the EISENHOWER administration's dangerous and sorry course during the past few months in regard to Indo-China.

F. Iran

The DPW newspaper on August 10, 1954, page 5, columns 3 to 5 contained an article by ADAM LAPIN, Associate Editor, entitled "Muscling In" which declared that the EISENHOWER administration will make a

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LAPIN concluded that in the inevitable dialectic of history, US plans for rearming Western Germany led to a deep split between the US and France, which in turn is leading to a split between the US and Western Germany.

The DPW newspaper on September 8, 1954, page 5, columns 3 to 5, contained an article by GEORGE MORRIS entitled "German Strikes" which declared that the prospects for the German under the program of DULLES would be a lower standard of living for the already starved German workers. MORRIS declared that DULLES and ADENAUER undoubtedly are worried over the increased evidence of rising sentiment against rearmament among German workers and the population in general, which turn of events should convince our top labor leaders that their complacency toward German rearmament will stamp them before the German workers as the partners of those who wish to intensify the exploitation of German workers.

D. Guatemala

The DPW newspaper of July 1, 1954, page 1, columns 3 to 5, contained an article entitled "US Envoy Shepherd's Guatemala Surrender" which alleged that US Ambassador JOHN E. PEURIFOY, chaperoned Colonel MONZON, temporary dictator of Guatemala, to a rendezvous with Colonel ARMAS, Commander of the United Fruit mercenaries.

The DPW newspaper on July 1, 1954, page 5, columns 1 and 2 also contained an editorial "Wall Street Cheers" which declared that the Wall Street stock exchange was happy because the Communists were out of power in Guatemala although as a matter of fact the Communists were never in power in Guatemala. The editorial alleged that it is good news in Wall Street that the United Fruit Company may now be able to break the unions of Guatemala, to take back the land from the peasants, and to outlaw social reforms and the newly won democratic rights of the Guatemalan people.

The editorial also alleged that it is good news in Washington that its plot against Guatemala to subvert the Guatemalan army and undermine the democratic government from within has succeeded and that there no longer exists in Central America a government which is master in its own house and speaks for itself in the councils of the world. The editorial declared that it is a shame and disgrace that the US, which was born in a revolutionary struggle for independence, now stamps

out in blood any government in the Western Hemisphere which seeks to be free from Wall Street domination. The editorial concluded that the peoples of Latin America sooner or later will answer the murder of Guatemalan democracy by the US.

The Northern California Peace Council of San Francisco on July 4, 1954 distributed handbills in the San Francisco bay area entitled "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness". The handbill declared that Guatemala had been invaded by sea, air and land by foreign intervention backed by the US State Department. The handbill declared that in Indo-China the people also are fighting for independence from the French because they can no longer endure foreign tyranny. The handbill urged individuals to protest the aggression against Guatemala and demand "hands off"Indo-China.

The DPW newspaper on July 2, 1954, page 4, columns 1 to 2, contained an article entitled "Guatemala Blow to US Prestige" which declared that the US prestige with the Latin Americans suffered a severe blow from the Guatemalan fighting.

The DPW newspaper on July 2, 1954, page 2, columns 1 and 2 of the Magazine Section, also contained an editorial entitled, "The Meaning of July 4" which declared that the principle of July 4 was violated by the US Government as it supported armed forces of invasion and undermined from within the duly elected government of Guatemala. The editorial declared that the people of Guatemala are being denied the right to govern themselves as they see fit.

The DPW newspaper on July 8, 1954 contained an editorial on page 5, columns 1 and 2, entitled "Stop the Killings" which alleged that an invading mercenary army backed by the US ousted the lawful democratic government in Guatemala. The editorial alleged that the Fascist regime shot 45 leaders of a recent strike against United Fruit and crowded the country's jails with more than two thousand persons under the fiction that these individuals were Communists. The editorial declared that although it is true that the American people did not give approval to this assault against Guatemala, the people cannot shrug off their responsibility because even labor leaders and organizations sat by a in complacent silence.

The DPW newspaper of July 16, 1954, page 4, columns 1-5 contained an article entitled "US Envoy Accused of Leading Guatemala Reign of Terror" which reported that the Latin American Confederation

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(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
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FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	OCT 14 1954	7/1-9/30/54	WILBERT H. KEHE bas

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA DISTRICT THIRTEEN SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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Organization

Communist Party (CP) 13th District covers states of California, Arizona, and Nevada, and leaders of District 13 have over-all supervision of CP in Territory of Hawaii. Headquarters continue at 942 Market Street, San Francisco, where WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN, Chairman, OLETA O'CONNOR YATES, Organizational Secretary, and CARL RUDE LAMBERT, Chairman of the Security Commission, continue to operate the open apparatus of the CP. (U) VIRGIL COLE of Chico has been selected as coordinator of the CP for Northern California and will serve as a contact between the state office and county clubs. CP in District 13 reportedly is forming an area procurement commission to cooperate with the state and county leadership both in the open and underground apparatus to fulfill the needs of the underground apparatus. SCHNEIDERMAN

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Per OGA letter dated 9-8-08

FORM No. 1
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FILE NO. LS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	1/9/53	2/29;3/13;4/7,9,15,25;5/12,15,16,20;7/10;8/6,9/23;29;10/1,29;11/24;12/5,12,15-20,22-24,29/52	CHRISTOPHER J. PAPPIANOU

TITLE
COUNCIL OF GREEK AMERICANS

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R & GR

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Council of Greek Americans was organized 5/27/51 at NYC and currently maintains its headquarters at the Hellenic Center, 359 W. 26th St., NYC. Instant organization outgrowth of Greek American Committee for the Abolition of Makronissos. Purposes stated, "to work for a peaceful world, to work for a democratic Greece, and for a broad educational campaign among the American people, especially in the Greek American community." Since its inception, this organization has sponsored picket lines, delegations to the UN, mass meetings, rallies and demonstrations, and has issued various propaganda booklets, leaflets, petitions and releases, urging solidarity with the peace fighters in Greece, a general amnesty to be declared, and non-intervention by the US State Department. It has stated that Greece has lost its national independence, that "Americanocracy and monarchofascism" prevail. Stated that "during Greece's bloody civil war, the US tested all her new weapons, including the napalm bombs, against the Greek people" and warns of a "new Korea in the Balkans". C.I's describe GEORGE ALEXANDER, Executive Secretary; [redacted] and members

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NY 105-3197

SYNOPSIS CONT'D

of Executive Board as members of the CP. Organization's activities supported by the "Greek-American Tribune" (VIMA) and the "Daily Worker".

- P -

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DETAILS:

I ORIGIN

On June 1, 1951, the "Greek-American Tribune" (VIMA), section 2, page 1, in an article captioned "Organize Council of Greek Americans at Conference", stated that a hundred delegates and observers convened at the Hotel Capitol, Sunday, May 27th, in a stirring conference on Greece. Opening remarks were delivered by the Chairman of the conference, JOHN DEMELIS, Co-Chairman of the Greek American Committee for the Abolition of Makronissos. The article stated in part that NICHOLAS KALOUDIS, member of Makronissos Committee's Executive Board, delivered the first report, which was a political analysis of the world situation and its relation to peace and Greece. He very skillfully exposed the machinations of the American State Department in the international affairs of Greece and other Balkan nations. The next reporter was GEORGE ALEXANDER, Secretary of the Makronissos Committee. His report covered the activity of the committee since its inception on March 5th of last year, up to now. This article further stated that the following program of action was adopted after discussion:

"Today's Conference is a historic one for the entire Greek American community. It is a Conference that places in the forefront of its work the mobilization of Greek Americans in a united effort for the basic issue of peace. This Conference proposes that this central issue of peace be made the number one problem of all of us, in our activities in the Greek American community, and in direct relation to our work for a helping hand of solidarity to the heroic people of Greece in their struggle for national independence and democracy. Peace is indivisible from any action and program of our Conference.

"Therefore be it resolved that commencing with this Conference of Sunday, May 27th at the Hotel Capitol in New York City, that our committee endorses the following program:

"1. To work for a peaceful world.
a. For the Big Five to sit down and resolve problems in a peaceful way.

"b. For a halt to war preparations in the Balkans, and that funds to Greece and Turkey be used for food, clothing, industrial machinery and medical supplies--not for guns and planes.
c. For bringing our troops home from Korea.
d. For keeping Germany disarmed.

"2. To work for a Democratic Greece:
a. General amnesty be granted to all political prisoners and exiles in Greece.
b. For total abolition of all concentration camps and places of exile, and a halt to executions in Greece.
c. For material, financial and moral aid to the anti-fascist people of Greece in their struggle for national independence, peace and bread.

"3. For a broad educational campaign among the American people, especially in our own Greek American community:
a. Through the issuance of a bulletin at least once a month--one bulletin in English and one in Greek.
b. For delegations on peace and for a democratic Greece to the United Nations, to US officials and to Greek representatives in America.
c. For the issuance of releases and pamphlets to keep the public informed on events in Greece and to rally support for the program and work of our Committee.

"In light of present-day events: to stop the preparations for a new Korea in the Balkans, for the freedom of Greece, for an end to the war in Korea, and a world peace; then it becomes the task of this Conference to propose a change in name of our Committee to correspond with the new situation, bearing in mind that events in Greece and in America, are of the same struggle: and that struggle in our Greek American community is for a world in peace, and for a democratic and independent Greece--a Greece free from foreign intervention and exploitation.

"The Council of Greek Americans of New York today called on the American people to protest the mass trial of 93 Greek peace advocates now going on before an Athens Courts-martial.

"The Council calls for protests to Premier PLASTIRAS in Athens and to the United Nations, General Assembly, in Paris.

"'Only an aroused public opinion can win freedom for the 93 and others who are being brought to "trial" in Athens,' the Council appeal declared.

"'With so many on trial, everyone is disturbed and surprised that the trial is practically over. With interference of the U.S. Ambassador PEURIFOY, marathon sessions have taken place and already 13 have been sentenced to death. Among them being N. BELOYANNIS, member of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party.

"'The haste in this farcical trial is evident. Parliament has passed a Decree abolishing courts-martial for civilians, but has not stated when it will be enforced.

"'On November 13, Athens police broke into homes at early dawn and rounded up some 70 democrats on the alleged charge they were "planning sabotage and acts of terrorism."'"

The "Daily Worker", in its issue for May 26, 1952, page 4, column 1, contains a letter sent to that paper by GUS TATES, Chairman of the Council of Greek Americans. This letter, addressed to the editor of the "Daily Worker", states "The Council of Greek Americans appreciates your story on Thursday's picket line (for freedom for the 10 Greek Maritime Union leaders, who are facing a death sentence in their present trial in Athens,)but we want to call to your attention the fact that the sponsorship of the line was the Council of Greek Americans."

4. Support by the "Greek-American Tribune"

The editorial page of the "Greek-American Tribune" dated June 8, 1951, in an article captioned "Welcome Council

"and want peace, to swing into the campaign and gather peace votes among the Greek Americans. From past experience it is quite evident that Greek Americans, as well as all Americans (with the exception of the war-plotters) want an end to the war in Korea now.

The 'Greek-American Tribune' always on the side of peace and friendship with all peoples, heartily endorses this peace campaign and urges all of its readers and many subscribers to obtain the ballots--to vote themselves and to urge their friends and neighbors to vote for peace and cease-fire now."

2. Communist Party Support

The "Daily Worker" for April 2, 1952, page 8, column 2, contains an ad urging the attendance of a mass protest memorial meeting to be held under the auspices of the Council of Greek Americans at the Hotel Capitol, New York City, on April 7, 1952. This circular, in part, states "Four Greek patriots murdered. Executed in Athens by American-made bullets on March 30, 1952. Stop further executions in Greece. Attend the mass protest memorial meeting, Monday, April 7th, at the Hotel Capitol, New York City. Hear PAUL ROBESON, LEON STRAUSS, CLAUDIA JONES, ALBERT KAHN."

The "Daily Worker" for April 3, 1952, page 7, columns 1 and 2, in an article entitled "HOWARD FAST Urges Action to Halt Terror in Athens", states that "'The conscience of the whole world must be stirred by the unspeakable events in Greece'. This statement by the noted author, HOWARD FAST, was released yesterday by the Council of Greek Americans. The 'events' referred to were the death sentencing of eight Greek patriots by a military court. The statement was made before the news was received that four of the eight were murdered last Sunday.

"FAST urged full attendance at the protest rally to be held next Monday at the Hotel Capitol.

"The Protest meeting will be a memorial to the four dead peace fighters, and will also demand amnesty for the thousands of political prisoners in Greece..."

NY 105-3197

The "Greek-American Tribune" for April 11, 1952, in an article captioned "Fighting Spirit at Protest Rally", states in part that "Seven hundred Americans and Greek Americans were on hand at the Mass Memorial Protest Meeting on Monday night, April 7th, at the Hotel Capitol to show their indignation at the foul murder of four Greek patriots and to rally forces to stop any further executions in Greece.

"They applauded at every stinging indictment of the Athens puppets made by the speakers. They well understood that the Athens regime does not take a step or make a move without the prior consultation and okey of Ambassador PEURIFOY of the United States.

"Chairman of the rally was the well-known anti-fascist fighter PETER HARISIADES, who faces deportation to monarcho-fascist Greece where the four were executed for being for peace.

"Miss CLAUDIA JONES, now on trial in the Smith Act trial in Foley Square with fifteen of her co-defendants, and also facing deportation, addressed the rally. Miss JONES stated: 'Nothing so exposes the mockery of the promises of our own government's pledges--the pledges of the Truman Bi-partisan Administration who speaks of a free nation in a free world, civil rights, peace, and the like, than this vile execution. We are supposed to be fighting against intervention of "Soviet imperialism" into other lands. That is why 110,000 reported battle casualties of American GIs and millions of Koreans have been murdered. Consider that Ambassador PEURIFOY intervened in the Greek trial. He intervened all right. He intervened not as he did on the issue two weeks ago of the Greek electoral law, but he intervened to pull the trigger which took the lives of these outstanding Greek patriots. This was no doubt the pay-off for the recent admission of the feeble Greek cabinet into the Acheson North Atlantic Alliance--the pay-off was the wreaking of the vengeance of the Greek government against the best sons of the Greek people!'

"And CLAUDIA continued, 'There is a deadly parallel in what is happening in Greece today and what is happening in

"'in our own country. And the hand that shapes this policy is the same hand that seeks to bring fascism to our soil, that refuses to heed the will of the people for peace, security and equality.'

"Further, Miss JONES stated:

"'Let our slogan be: Hands off the Greek Anti-fascists! Protest the barbarous murder of BELOYIANNIS and his comrades! Support the Council of Greek Americans which campaigns for democracy and peace in Greece! Protest the deportation of PETER HARISIADES!

"'Let our answer to the warmongers who hasten to bring a new Korea to the Balkans, be: a Five Power Peace Pact, a meeting of the heads of state to resolve all outstanding differences between states having different social systems! End the war in Korea now!'

"Next to speak was a leader of the fighting Fur and Leather Workers Union, LEON STRAUS, a vice-president of his union, and executive secretary of the Fur Joint Board of New York. Mr. STRAUS is also chairman of this year's May Day Committee.

"He brought out the fact that if we let such infamous laws kill Greek antifascists then it won't be long before workers in America will be shot for daring to go out on strike for higher wages and better working conditions. And it is everyone's fight to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law, McCarran Acts and Smith Laws. He pledged the support of his union to the cause of the Greek people in their fight for peace, freedom and democracy.

"The Chairman then called upon the well-known author and leader of the Jewish people, ALBERT KAHN, to speak to the enthusiastic audience. Mr. KAHN dealt telling blows to the charge of 'espionage' of the four Greek martyrs and charged that the executioners were the traitors to the cause of Greece and the four were and are the true Greek patriots.

NY 105-3197

On April 7, 1952, the Council of Greek Americans, 359 West 26th Street, sponsored a rally which was held at the Hotel Capitol, 51st Street and Ninth Avenue, New York City, to protest the death sentencing of eight Greek Communist spies rendered on March 1, 1952 by an Athens court-martial.

Confidential Informant T-1 stated that [redacted] of the Hellenic American Brotherhood of the International Workers Order, acted as Chairman of the meeting. [redacted] in his speech, denounced the Greek and American governments; stated that JOHN E. PEURIFOY, the American Ambassador to Greece, influenced the Greeks in their voting and administering of their government, and proclaimed that he should not "meddle in Greek affairs."

[redacted] added that the economic situation in Greece is very critical; that inflation exists while wages are low. He stated that black markets are created, for which the government is responsible.

[redacted] said that the four who were executed were innocent. He further stated that Greece is a "United States guinea pig", that the ROSENBERGS have been framed, and that the United States Government has concentration camps under production as exist in Greece.

He concluded by reading a letter from [redacted] of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions, who is presently incarcerated at Ellis Island, New York, awaiting deportation. [redacted] letter, in substance, set out the poor conditions of Greek seamen and unjust treatment by the ship owners.

CLAUDIA JONES, in her speech, praised the four executed Communists, stating that they did not die in vain. She unleashed an attach against General VAN FLEET, whom she said endeavored to disunite the Greeks and take their freedom. She stated that he has directed killings in Greece and today is in Korea doing the same thing. She praised the Communist Party, USA, and its work, adding that eventually the whole world will be communistic.

b6
b7C

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General
Director, FBI

May 4, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PHILIP JACOB JAFFE, was., ET AL
ESPIONAGE - C

With reference to the attached letter to Mr. John E. Peurifoy, Deputy Under Secretary, Department of State, which you submitted for my approval, you are advised that I have carefully reviewed this letter and I cannot approve it. It is suggested that you may desire to acknowledge Mr. Peurifoy's inquiry by sending him a copy of my letter to John S. Service dated April 18, 1950, in reply to his letter of April 12, 1950, wherein Service asked the same question as that asked by Mr. Peurifoy. A copy of my letter to John S. Service is attached.

With respect to the case itself, I must point out that in the event I had been asked at the time the arrests were made whether I thought we had an airtight case, I would have stated that I thought we had. Further, if I were asked today, I would have to so state.

Attachments

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INDEXED - 111

121-13347

MAY 18 1950

FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-TOLSON
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE
MAY 4 4 51 PM '50

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 121-13347-339

CEH:eem

2 JUN 6 1950

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 1, 1950

Dear Mr. Ford:

In his address on April 20, 1950 to the American Society of Newspaper Editors at the Hotel Statler in Washington, Senator McCarthy said:

> "One of those arrested was John S. Service. He was never convicted; he was never tried; he was never indicted.
>
> "J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, publicly stated at the time of the arrests that this case was a 100-per-cent air-tight case of espionage. At the time the case broke John S. Service was picked up by the FBI, Mr. Hoover made that statement, and he seldom errs on the side of overstatement, as you well know."

The Department of State is naturally interested in whether or not this statement of Senator McCarthy is an accurate one. As a result, I would appreciate it if you would inform the Department as soon as possible whether the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation made any statement similar to that attributed to him by Senator McCarthy.

Sincerely yours,

John E. Peurifoy
Deputy Under Secretary

The Honorable,
Peyton Ford,
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

COPY

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General
Washington

John E. Peurifoy, Esquire
Deputy Under Secretary
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Peurifoy:

This is in reply to your letter dated May 1, 1950, inquiring as to the accuracy of a statement alleged to have been made by J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the time of the arrest of John S. Service and other suspects involved in the so-called "Amerasia" case. You are advised that Mr. Hoover did not make the statement which has been attributed to him.

Yours sincerely,

Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General

ENCLOSURE 121-13347-39

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL

INDEXED - 82

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Alden
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASHINGTON & WASH FIELD FROM NEW YORK 42 3 8-00 P

DIRECTOR & SAC DEFERRED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-07-2008 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/SDB

[redacted] STATE, LGE. REBUTEL JUNE TWENTYEIGHT LAST STATING THAT [redacted] HAD TOLD MC CARRAN COMMITTEE INVESTIGATOR THAT [redacted] HAD INTIMATED SHE WAS ANXIOUS TO TALK TO AN FBI REPRESENTATIVE. [redacted] HAS BEEN DISCREETLY CONTACTED AND SHE ADVISED THAT SHE IS NOT PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH [redacted] AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY INFO RELATING TO HER LOYALTY FROM PERSONAL CONTACT. SHE SAID SHE HAD TALKED TO [redacted] ON THE TELEPHONE AND HAD SOME LIMITED BUSINESS CONTACT WITH HER AT THE U.S. MISSION TO THE U.N. IN NYC DURING PERIOD WHEN [redacted] WAS EMPLOYED AT WASH., DC IN [redacted] DIVISION OF STATE UNDER ONE [redacted] RELATED THAT ABOUT A YEAR AGO AT A SOCIAL GATHERING IN NY WITH [redacted] AND OTHERS WHOM SHE COULD NOT NOW RECALL, AT EITHER [redacted] OR [redacted] RESIDENCE, [redacted] STATED THAT [redacted] MIGHT HAVE A "VERY INTERESTING STORY TO TELL" CONCERNING THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND ITS PERSONNEL, AND [redacted] INDICATED THAT HE HAD HAD INFO WHILE IN THE STATE DEPT. THAT [redacted] WAS A

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END PAGE ONE

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121-1454-24

AUG 9 1951

65 AUG 20 1951

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"CARD CARRYING COMMUNIST". [redacted] SAID SHE GATHERED FROM ANOTHER PERSON PRESENT, WHOSE IDENTITY SHE CANNOT NOW RECALL, THAT [redacted] WAS EITHER DISCHARGED OR FORCED TO RESIGN FROM THE STATE DEPT. A COUPLE OF YEARS AGO, AND THAT [redacted] WAS CONSEQUENTLY EXTREMELY ANGRY AND PARTICULARLY AS [redacted] FELT THAT FORMER UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN PUERIFOY, WHO IS PRESENTLY AMBASSADOR TO GREECE, SHOULD HAVE PREVENTED HER BEING PUT OUT OF THE DEPARTMENT SINCE [redacted] SOURCE SAID THAT [redacted] WAS PUERIFOY-S MISTRESS OR AT LEAST HAD BEEN SLEEPING WITH PUERIFOY ON OCCASION. [redacted] INFORMANT INDICATED THAT [redacted] FELT SHE WAS "LET DOWN" VERY BADLY AND SAID THAT [redacted] SHOULD BE ANGRY ENOUGH TO TELL ALL ABOUT OTHER COMMUNISTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND PARTICULARLY IN THE PUBLIC LIAISON DIVISION. [redacted] SAID THAT HER INFORMANT DID NOT INDICATE THAT [redacted] HAD EVER STATED THAT SHE WANTED TO TALK TO AN FBI REPRESENTATIVE, AND THAT IT WAS APPARENTLY AN ASSUMPTION ON THE PART OF THE INFORMANT THAT [redacted] WOULD TALK, IF CONTACTED, BASED ON THE ABOVE DATA. [redacted] SAID [redacted] SHOULD

RECALL THE ABOVE, AND THAT [redacted] HAS EXPRESSED HIS READINESS TO COOPERATE WITH THE FBI. [redacted] IS CURRENTLY IN PRIVATE LAW PRACTICE AT WASH., DC AND MAY NOW BE ON VACATION AT BLOWING ROCK, N.C. [redacted] ALSO SAID THAT FROM CONVERSATIONS ON THE ABOVE SOCIAL OCCASION AND FROM OTHER SOURCES SHE COULD NOT NOW RECALL, SHE GATHERED THAT PUERIFOY WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN THE CAPTIVE OF A COMMUNIST CLIQUE IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND HAD FAILED TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST THEM IN ORDER TO PRESERVE HIS CAREER AND HIGH POSITION. [redacted] WAS UNABLE TO AMPLIFY THIS STATEMENT OR TO ADVISE WHO ANY OF THE ALLEGED COMMUNISTS MIGHT HAVE BEEN. [redacted] WILL ADVISE NY IN THE EVENT SHE IS ABLE TO RECALL THE IDENTITY OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED SOURCE RE [redacted] THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE WFO WHETHER [redacted] SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED. RUC.

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SCHEIDT

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END-ACK PLS

NY R 42 WA JD ALSO RELAYS

SEO COPIES WFO

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI INDEXED - 120

DATE: August 2, 1951

FROM : SAC, Charlotte

SUBJECT: [redacted]

[redacted]

Departmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation
Department of State
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
(Bufile 121-1434)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Re Washington Field Office letter to Bureau dated July 27, 1951.

[redacted] Washington, D. C., who is presently vacationing at his summer home at Blowing Rock, North Carolina, was interviewed in accordance with instructions set forth in referenced letter, and advised that [redacted] came to the Department of State from the Bureau of Budget and while employed at the Department of State handled organizational work in the office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] is an intelligent and clever individual who followed Soviet policy at all times and that he considered her a dangerous individual and a great risk in the position she held in the Department of State. He added that if he were still in the Department of State, he certainly would not want [redacted] working in his department and if such were the case he would have her dismissed.

[redacted] advised that he is not aware of any desires on the part of the subject to talk with an FBI representative and to the contrary doubts that [redacted] would cooperate with the Bureau. He added that in the event [redacted] would cooperate with the Bureau he feels she would be able to furnish considerable information of interest.

During the course of the interview with [redacted] he stated that [redacted] was closely associated

121-1434-28

AIR MAIL

RECORDED - 120

AUG 4 1951

CC: New York
INDEXED - 120
Washington Field (121-511)

RLK:IRS (121-30)

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1951, [redacted] who was investigated under Executive Order 9835, has been interviewed by the Charlotte Office. The LRB by letter dated August 19, 1949, advised that [redacted] had been cleared on security under Public Law 808.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] came to the Department of State from [redacted] and while employed at the State Department [redacted] in the office of the [redacted] advised that [redacted] is an intelligent and clever individaul who followed Soviet policy at all times, and that he considered her a dangerous individual and a great risk in the position she held in the Department of State. He added that if he were still in the Department of State he certainly would not want [redacted] working in his department and if such were the case he would have her dismissed. He related that he is not aware of any desire on the part of [redacted] to talk to an FBI representative and on the contrary doubts that [redacted] would cooperate with the Bureau. He added that in the event [redacted] would cooperate with the Bureau he feels she would be able to furnish considerable information of interest. He stated that [redacted] was closely associated with [redacted] who was previously investigated under Executive Order 9835 as a State Department employee, and Alger Hiss at the State Department, and advised that [redacted] attended the San Francisco United Nations Conference in July, 1945, as a representative of the State Department. [redacted] said that John Peurifoy, Ambassador to Greece, had "gone to bat" for [redacted] on several occasions inasmuch as Peurifoy was "more or less liberal and always seemed to pull for the underdog." [redacted] stated that [redacted] to General Bedell Smith, and [redacted] during World War II, was well acquainted with [redacted] and could furnish considerable information in regard to her. He stated that [redacted] had advised him that at a party in either Alexandria or Arlington, Virginia, in the Spring of 1946 [redacted] had "raised hell" with [redacted] for his anti-Soviet policy. [redacted] stated that [redacted] is now with [redacted]

[redacted] at the beginning of this interview asked whether the information desired in regard to [redacted] was for the Bureau or for some other Government agency. He stated that he is willing to cooperate wholeheartedly with the Bureau, but that from his experiences in the State Department he is aware that information furnished in loyalty and security type investigations often is furnished to the individual being investigated by friends or associates in the State Department.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: July 18, 1951

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: [redacted]

Departmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation
Department of State
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

PURPOSE:

To have [redacted] subject of a prior loyalty investigation, (Bureau file 121-16537) discreetly interviewed in this matter. b6 b7C

BACKGROUND:

Mr. L. L. Laughlin has advised that while talking to [redacted] of the McCarran Committee, [redacted] stated that [redacted] had indicated to him that [redacted] had intimated that she was anxious to talk with someone in the FBI.

[redacted] was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 and the Loyalty Review Board by letter dated February 4, 1949, advised that she had been "retained." By letter dated April 6, 1951, the Loyalty Review Board advised that [redacted] had "resigned or otherwise separated from Federal service prior to decision on loyalty." [redacted] was Senator McCarthy's case #51.

State Department files reflect that [redacted] resigned from her position with the Department of State on December 23, 1950, to accept the position of Deputy Head of Technical Assistant Service of UNESCO. [redacted] could not be located in the United States and she is reported to have been in Paris, France, since December 1950.

G. I. R. -9

[redacted] has been interviewed on numerous occasions by the New York Office in connection with recent loyalty investigations. She has been described as a flighty, excitable, neurotic type of person.

In view of the fact that it would be necessary to secure a clearance from the State Department to talk with [redacted] because of her position with UNESCO, the New York Office was instructed to interview [redacted] to determine if she had any basis for stating that [redacted] desired to talk with the FBI.

121-1434-291

RHE:dba;bjg

RECORDED - 120 SEP 15 1951

Attachment

INDEXED - 120

SEP 21 1951

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The New York Office has advised that [redacted] was discreetly contacted at which time she advised that she is not personally acquainted with [redacted] and does not have any information relating to [redacted] loyalty from personal contact. She said she had talked to [redacted] on the telephone and had some limited business contact with her at the U. S. Mission to the United Nations in New York City, during the period when [redacted] was employed in Washington, D. C., in [redacted] of the State Department, under [redacted] related that about a year ago at a social gathering in New York with [redacted] whom she described as [redacted] and others whom she cannot now recall, at either [redacted] or [redacted] residence, [redacted] allegedly stated that [redacted] might have a "very interesting story to tell" concerning the State Department and its personnel. According to [redacted] indicated that he had information while in the State Department that [redacted] was a "card carrying Communist." (No information was developed during the loyalty investigation conducted concerning [redacted] to the effect that she was a "card carrying Communist.") [redacted] said she had gathered from another person present, whose identity she cannot now recall, that [redacted] was either discharged or forced to resign from the State Department a couple of years ago and that [redacted] was consequently extremely angry, particularly because [redacted] was said to have felt that former Under Secretary of State, John Peurifoy, presently Ambassador to Greece, should have prevented her from being put out of the Department since [redacted] source said that [redacted] was Peurifoy's mistress or at least had been sleeping with Peurifoy on occasion. [redacted] informant indicated that [redacted] felt she was "let down" very badly and said that Rommel should be angry enough to tell all about other "Communists" in the Department of State and particularly in the Public Liaison Division. [redacted] said that her informant did not indicate that [redacted] had ever stated that she wanted to talk to an FBI representative, and that it was an assumption on the part of the informant that [redacted] would talk, if contacted, based on the above data. [redacted] said [redacted] should recall the above and that [redacted] has expressed his readiness to cooperate with the FBI. [redacted] related that from conversations on the above social occasion and from other sources she cannot now recall, she gathered that Peurifoy was supposed to have been the captive of a Communist clique in the State Department and had failed to take action against them in order to preserve his career and high position. [redacted] was unable to amplify this statement or to advise who any of the alleged Communists might have been. [redacted] will advise New York in the event she is able to recall the identity of the above-mentioned source regarding [redacted]

The Bureau was requested to advise the Washington Field Office whether [redacted] should be interviewed in this matter. A loyalty investigation was conducted concerning [redacted] and the results furnished the Civil Service Commission on

April 13, 1949. The Loyalty Review Board by letter dated August 19, 1949, advised that [redacted] had been cleared on security under Public Law 808. The results of the loyalty investigation concerning [redacted] were furnished to the Department on March 16, 1950.

[redacted] was interviewed in 1951 in the loyalty case conducted concerning [redacted] with HICOG, Department of State, at which time he appeared to be cooperative. (121-26197)

[redacted] appears to have been close to Dean Acheson and General Clay.

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RECOMMENDATION:

Though there appears to be no direct information that [redacted] desires to talk with an FBI representative, it is recommended that [redacted] who is [redacted] in Washington, D.C., be discreetly interviewed by the Washington Field Office to determine if he has any information to the effect that [redacted] might desire to talk with an FBI representative. It is recommended that no dissemination be made at this time of the information furnished by [redacted] concerning John Reurifoy, inasmuch as it is impossible to attribute the information to a definite source as [redacted] is unable to recall the identity of the source for her information.

There is attached a suggested letter to the Washington Field Office in this matter.

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DATE 07-07-2008 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/SDB

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b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

FROM : L. L. LAUGHLIN

DATE: August 10, 1951

SUBJECT: [redacted]

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Departmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation
Department of State
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

PURPOSE:

To furnish the results of an interview of [redacted] to determine if he has any information to the effect that [redacted] desired to talk with an FBI representative.

BACKGROUND:

As set forth in the memorandum of Mr. Belmont to you dated July 18, 1951, I was informed by [redacted] of the McCarran Committee that [redacted] had indicated to [redacted] that [redacted] intimated that she was anxious to talk to someone in the FBI.

[redacted] was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 and the Loyalty Review Board by letter dated February 4, 1949, advised that she had been "retained." By letter dated April 6, 1951, the LRB advised that [redacted] had "resigned or otherwise separated from Federal service prior to decision on loyalty." [redacted] was Senator McCarthy's Case No. 51.

State Department files reflect that [redacted] resigned from her position with the Department of State on December 23, 1950, to accept the position of [redacted] is reported to have been in Paris, France since December, 1950.

[redacted] has been interviewed on numerous occasions by the New York Office in connection with recent loyalty investigations. She has been described as a flighty, excitable, neurotic type of person.

In an effort to corroborate [redacted] information, which is set forth in detail in referenced memorandum to you dated July 18,

RHE:raw

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OCT 24 1951

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EX-50

6DEC 5 1951

121-1434

cc: 121-16537

Director, FBI

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with [redacted] and ALGIER HISS when they were with the Department of State and advised that [redacted] attended the San Francisco United Nations Conference in July 1945 as a representative of the Department of State.

At one time during the interview, [redacted] stated that Mr. JOHN PUERIFOY, present Ambassador to Greece, had "gone to bat" for [redacted] on several occasions and when asked what reason Mr. PUERIFOY would have for trying to help [redacted] he stated that PUERIFOY was "more or less liberal and always seemed to pull for the underdog."

At this point of the interview, attempts were made to discreetly obtain additional information from [redacted] in regard to Mr. PUERIFOY and [redacted] but it was apparent that he did not wish to furnish any further information in this respect and noticeably attempted to refrain from making any further statements in regard to Mr. PUERIFOY.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] under General BEDELL SMITH, and [redacted] during World War II, was well acquainted with [redacted] and could furnish considerable information in regard to her. He stated that [redacted] had advised him that at a party in either Alexandria or Arlington, Virginia in the Spring of 1946 that [redacted] had "raised hell" with [redacted] for his anti-Soviet policy. [redacted] stated that [redacted] is now with [redacted]

It is desired to point out to the Bureau that at the outset of the interview with [redacted] he asked whether the information desired in regard to [redacted] was for the Bureau or for some other Government Agency. He was advised that the inquiry was being made for the Bureau and he stated that he is willing to cooperate wholeheartedly with the Bureau, but that from his experiences in the Department of State he is aware that information furnished by individuals in loyalty and security type investigations often is furnished to the individual being investigated by friends or associates in the Department of State.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/20/54

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-18042)

SUBJECT: [redacted]

SM - C

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By letter dated June 28, 1954, the Department of Navy forwarded to the Bureau a complaint type letter to the National Security Agency from one [redacted] dated March 16, 1954 with an ONI report of interview with [redacted] during May, 1954.

[redacted] then employed as a [redacted] which is a key facility at Middle River, Maryland, stated in his letter that he was concerned over a "left wing" attitude exhibited by some of his fellow employees, and questioned their loyalty to the United States. He pointed out that the [redacted] handled classified information which often involved naval or Air Force experimental weapons and designs. He suggested investigation of the situation which he believed to exist in the [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed by ONI at which time he identified ARTHUR SCHMALZ CONRAD, [redacted] and [redacted] as the employees in question. As reported by ONI, he furnished fragmentary identifying information concerning each man, and alleged that at one time or another they had all expressed the following sentiments:

1. They disapproved of any "reformed" Communist and considered FBI informants to be "sneaks."

WSB:jmc
REGISTERED MAIL
cc: 2 - Boston
Buffalo
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
New Haven
New York
Indianapolis
Kansas City
Los Angeles

REGISTERED MAIL

2 - Philadelphia
Richmond
Savannah
St. Louis
Washington Field

REGISTERED MAIL

1 - Baltimore files:
100-17927
100-17928
100-17929
100-17930
100-16968

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RETURN TO INDEXING DESK

ES DESTROYED
11 SEP 16

2. They defended or justified any one accused of Communism or CP leanings.

3. They deny that the CP is any threat to the United States, and refuse to admit that the CP has ever been connected with foreign espionage.

4. They insist that the CP is purely a political organization, although they are all well read and familiar with current affairs.

A review of [redacted] file at the [redacted] reflected that he had been employed on [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] is a [redacted] is a [redacted] in the [redacted] and came to [redacted] after a total of five years of active duty with the [redacted] He is now [redacted] residing in [redacted] Maryland, preparing for a [redacted] in the District of Columbia.

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Upon reinterview on September 7, 1954 by an agent of this office, [redacted] was unable to recall pertinent details of his remarks to ONI, repeating immaterial information, and requested that reference be made to records of ONI rather than relying upon his fading recollection, pointing out that his opinions and conclusions had been based upon a number of comments and casual remarks made over a period of months. He stated that he knew of no particular act or statement that in itself would give him reasonable grounds to doubt his former fellow employees, but from constant association in the same department, felt that "there is something wrong."

Baltimore files contain no information concerning subjects CONRAD, [redacted] a former employee of the [redacted] and [redacted] and an itinerant Marine radio operator, is now radio operator aboard the [redacted] He resigned at the [redacted] on [redacted] after he was refused access to classified information. Allegations have been made that [redacted] is an "intellectual Trotskyite." He admits [redacted] Baltimore is origin in this case, which is in a Pending status.

Employment: Manchester Institute
Manchester, New Hampshire
Art instructor
9/37 to 6/39

References: [redacted]

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JOHN E. PEURIFOY
under Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Miscellaneous: Name changed from SCHMALZ to CONRAD 7/28/48 in Circuit Court of County of Arlington, Va.
Possesses passport dated 3/24/30.

Social Security #: 001-16-3332
Description: White, male, 6'2½" tall, 200 lbs., gray hair, hazel eyes

2. [redacted]

Name:
Born:
Married:
Father:

Mother:
Wife:

Military Service:

Addresses:

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b7C

Wife: [redacted]

Selective Service Record: Local Board 9, Order 764,
23 School Street
Concord, New Hampshire
Classification 4-A

Addresses: 4223 Four Mile Run Drive
Arlington, Virginia
6 years ending March, 1950
22 Fiske Road
Concord, New Hampshire

Education: Herbert Spencer School,
Chicago, 1921.
Austin High School,
Chicago, 1925.
Yale School of Fine Arts
New Haven, Conn., A.B. 1931
University of New Hampshire,
1942-43 (community planning)

Employment: Self employed as artist
1325 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
9/48 to 10/50

State Department
Washington, D.C.
Illustrator
1/47 to 9/48

Navy Department
Washington, D.C.
Illustrator
2/44 to 9/46

New Hampshire State Planning
and Development Commission
Concord, New Hampshire
Illustrator
6/42 to 2/44

St. Paul's School
Concord, New Hampshire
Art teacher
2/35 to 6/42

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On August 4, 1954 a complaint was made to the Washington Field Office that two employees of [redacted] company, believed that one [redacted] at the [redacted] to be a "security risk." Interview of these employees, who worked temporarily at the [redacted] with [redacted] on the production of classified and unclassified training type films for the Navy, developed no substantive information indicating that a complete security investigation would be necessary. They commented on [redacted] alleged lax attitude toward security regulations, and his remarks against the quality and workmanship of the [redacted] airplanes.

A review of the individual files at the [redacted] reflects that all these individuals are or were engaged in artistic or literary assignments in the [redacted] at [redacted] most of them under the same supervisor. No points of similarity or prior association were noted in the files. It is substantially impossible at this time to determine whether the aforementioned allegations may be the result of [redacted] policies or discontent within the [redacted].

It is believed that under the circumstances, an indices check covering the known backgrounds of the subjects should be conducted.

Accordingly, all offices receiving copies of this communication are requested to review the following background information, and check indices as may be indicated. Should any pertinent information be located, it is requested that same be submitted in report form, if warranted, under appropriate individual title.

The Washington Field Office is requested to check CIA and State Department on those subjects showing foreign residence or travel.

The following data was obtained from the personnel files of the [redacted]:

1. Name: ARTHUR SCHMALZ CONRAD
   Born: 2/8/07, Chicago, Illinois
   Married: June, 1938; 3 children
   Father: EMIL C. SCHMALZ, born Germany
   3121 A. Miami Street
   St. Louis, Missouri
   Mother: BERTHA F. SCHMALZ

DECLASSIFIED BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb
ON 08-22-2008

FEDERAL BUREAU OF [illegible]ATION

Origin: WASHINGTON, D. C. File: 100-16978

Made at:	Date Made	Period	Made by:
WASHINGTON, D. C.	[illegible]	4/18,21,24/45 5/2, 8-11, 29/ 6/9,11/45	HUGH D. McCULLOUGH HDM:ED

Title

[redacted] with aliases

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - R
REFER 5 IS

Synopsis of Facts:

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] still resides at [redacted] and continues to be employed by the State Department for whom he recently made a trip to Philadelphia, Pa. regarding Immigration Matters on the travel of Foreign Students in this country; he also desires to make a trip to Moscow in the very near future, and purpose of which is not known. [redacted] resides in New York City and is unemployed at the present time, but anticipates obtaining a position with the [redacted]

[redacted] was born to [redacted] by a Caesarean Operation on [redacted] in New York City. [redacted] both contact [redacted] frequently, and [redacted] has attempted to reunite [redacted] without success. [redacted] requested [redacted] to advise her when [redacted] goes to New York City so that [redacted] could prevent his accidently meeting her friend. [redacted] has advised that [redacted] failed to give her financial support, and that her only aid is obtained from her parents. She states that she does not want anything else further to do with [redacted] and strongly indicates she plans to

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Approved: [signature] SAC: [illegible] RECORDED

Copies:

(5) Bureau
2 New York City
1 San Francisco (Info.)
1 Los Angeles (Info.)
2 Washington Field

COPY IN FILE

INDEXED

COPIES DESTROYED [illegible]

124. [redacted] Treasury [redacted] or [redacted]

125. [redacted] State [redacted]

126. Mr. PEURIFOY, 2166. It is possible that this individual is identical with JOHN E. PEURIFOY, 4114 North 23 Street, Arlington, Virginia, who, since October 1, 1938, has been employed by the State Department as Divisional Assistant at $3,200 per annum.

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127. [redacted]

128. [redacted] It is possible that this individual is identical with [redacted] who formerly was employed by [redacted] Since July 1, 1939, however, he has been employed as [redacted] State Department at a salary of $1,560. per annum.

129. [redacted]

130. [redacted] Comm. [redacted]

131. [redacted] Nat. Def [redacted]

132. [redacted] Nat. Def. [redacted]

* * * * *

[redacted]

- PENDING -

Confidential Informant T-2 advised that the following correspondence was received by [redacted]

1. March 27, 1945: A letter from the Washington Loan and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.

2. April 4, 1945: A large First Class flat envelope from Senator CLAUDE PEPPER, United States Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs.

* * * *

On May 2, 11, and 29, 1945 a Spot Surveillance on [redacted] was conducted with negative results. These surveillances reflected that [redacted] left his residence, [redacted] Washington, D, C., at approximately 8:20 a.m. and walked to the main building of the State Department, arriving there at approximately 8:30 a.m. [redacted] was not observed anymore during the morning hours and at approximately 12:30 to 1:00 p.m. on these dates he was observed to leave the State Department and walk to the Allies Inn Restaurant, 1703 New York Avenue, N.W., and upon completing his lunch he was observed to return to the State Department and was not observed anymore during the afternoon.

On one occasion, however, May 11, 1945, [redacted] was observed meeting [redacted] his sister-in-law, at the corner of 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, and they thereafter proceeded to the Cocktail Lounge of the Roger-Smith Hotel at 18th and Pennsylvania Avenue, where they engaged in a conversation for approximately forty-five minutes, and [redacted] returned to his home at [redacted] after leaving [redacted] at the Roger-Smith Hotel.

* * * * *

A highly confidential and delicate source recently furnished a list of names and addresses of [redacted] contacts. These names and addresses and telephone numbers are being set out as follows, and the identity of each, where known, is also being set out:

b6
b7C

1. [redacted], telephone [redacted] This individual is employed by [redacted] or [redacted] and the telephone number listed, [redacted] is that of [redacted] Virginia; telephone number [redacted] telephone number [redacted] Informant reflects that [redacted] is employed at [redacted] which is the Office of [redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-08-2008 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/SDB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 8/29/57

FROM : SAC, San Juan

SUBJECT: ROMULO BETANCOURT
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS -
VENEZUELA; REGISTRATION ACT

Enclosed for the Bureau's information are two copies of a G-2 report furnished to this office on August 28, 1957, by Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, San Juan, relative to the assassination of the late President of Panama, JOSE A. BEMON. ROMULO BETHANCOURT is mentioned as the recipient of correspondence from [redacted] identified as [redacted]

b6
b7C

Inasmuch as this is a G-2 report, no further dissemination is being made by this office unless advised to the contrary.

(2) - Bureau (64-20517)(Encl. 2)(RM)
1 - San Juan (109-10)

FMS:MLS
(3)

RECORDED - 73 64 — 20517-363

INDEXED - 73

AUG 30 1957

FBI - NEW ORLEANS

35 SEP 3 1957

General Marshall Asks Funds For State Department 'Eyes'

Russia's "Iron Curtain" makes it more important than ever for this country to maintain its intelligence service abroad, Secretary of State George C. Marshall told the Senate yesterday.

Appearing before the Senate Appropriations Committee, Marshall asked for restoration of a House-passed cut of $4,050,000 for department service. He said this cut would require the discharge of one of every six members of the department's staff.

In these critical world conditions, the Secretary said, the work of the State Department is constantly increasing.

"The work of intelligence officers," he pointed out, "increases in importance as direct sources of information are closed to us in eastern Europe."

Other Cuts Listed

Marshall also pointed out that the House had cut $2,672,615 from the budget for the Foreign Service, which would require the discharge of 500 employes.

The Secretary also asked Congress to restore $6,378,000 cut from estimates for the international information and education program.

Marshall and Charles E. Bohlen, the department's counselor, were bombarded with questions from committee members.

Senator Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) interrupted Bohlen at one point to ask:

"Is any more of that Wallace stuff going out by shortwave? That, to me, was very disgusting."

Broadcasts Discussed

The counselor replied that as far as he knew the only Wallace material used was from a book about Wallace that was included in a broadcast about current literature. He added that he was sure nothing similar would be sent.

Bridges said he hoped not, because he didn't want to vote money for broadcasting Wallace's "deprecations of American foreign policy."

"I might say," Marshall rejoined, "that I don't want to have American foreign policy deprecated either."

Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R., Ill.) protested that the Voice of America broadcasts "too much crime news." He said there was "lots we could tell them without telling about the cads in America."

Bohlen said it would be "dangerous" to eliminate all crime news because people abroad would read about it in Tass (Russian news agency) accounts and discount the "credibility of our programs."

John E. Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary, was questioned at length about the department's internal security program.

He reported that 274 loyalty investigations have been made, with 147 closed by discharge, resignation or clearance. Of the 127 pending, 38 are being reviewed by the FBI, 15 are in the hands of the department's loyalty review board, and 74 involve insufficient evidence to refer them to the FBI.

Marshall said the department has to be careful in discharging any employe on loyalty grounds because a man's "entire career" would be ruined.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Marshall Plan

G.I.R. 9

62-86133-A

F B I

65 APR 26 1948

EX 63

MAR 24 1948

WASHINGTON POST
Page 2

7 MAY 5 1948

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Tracy
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Winterrowd
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Holloman
Gandy

February 17, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO MR. TOLSON

W. F. TBROOK PEGLER

In connection with the report that Pegler told Carmel Offie the FBI was a bunch of phonies, I wish to advise that Walter Trohan talked to Pegler on the phone Sunday and subsequently called me.

Pegler told Trohan that he never made any such statement about the FBI; that he has nothing but the highest respect for the FBI and in the past several years has had nothing but the friendliest of relations with the FBI; that he did say to Offie that the FBI gets information but cannot take action as this must be taken by other authorities; that this was a factual statement and was not intended to be critical of the FBI in any way or sense. Pegler stated that if Offie was peddling such a story he was just a plain "damn liar." Walter stated he thought this was as the situation would turn out; that Pegler seemed to be a little bit concerned about this and asked Walter to call me to be certain that we knew what the situation was should the story reach us. Walter stated that he believed Pegler and he would find it very difficult indeed to believe Offie on anything.

Pegler is still burned up over Offie. He tried to bring William Bullitt into his articles but Bullitt has ducked him for several days.

In the course of the conversation, Walter stated that there has been a lot of feuding going on in the Hearst organization; that Dick Berlin was trying to maneuver Bill Hearst into being appointed as Ambassador to Mexico in order to get him off the paper. Even if the job were offered to him, Bill Hearst would not take it.

D.C. Also in passing, Walter mentioned that the reason Jack Peurifoy applied for a position in the Foreign Service was the fact that he had used an apartment which Dave Kerr, formerly a Drew Pearson leg man, had on Que Street, to entertain outside the marital status; that he knows this to be a fact because on one occasion he bearded Peurifoy with it and Peurifoy admitted that to seek an Ambassadorship did seem to be the best thing to do.

UNIT 12/6/83 BY spmw/bar

RECORDED - 75

62-36434-187

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MAR 10 1953

LBN:hmc

L. B. Nichols 24

ceipts, book records, or accounting.

"Why," I exclaimed, "this is absolutely crazy. I wouldn't trust anybody in the AFL with $5 on that basis. It is a holding company for the damnedest gang of racketeers in the country and yet we hand it $3,000,000 of our money!"

Nevertheless, something had to be done and the AFL, he said, seemed the obvious "instrument." By the way, altho the CIO has tried to horn into the conspiracy, using Victor Reuther as its European "ambassador," it seems to have been muscled aside by the AFL crowd.

Well, to proceed:

Carmel Offie had become well acquainted with Irving Brown in Europe about 1946, Brown being, as you may recall, the AFL's "ambassador" in these foreign plots. So, when the CIO wanted to plant an "adviser" in the AFL, Offie was selected, and the AFL put him on its pay roll in May, 1950.

I interrupted to ask pointedly just how the money was transmitted. There must be check stubs or book entries somewhere. Was it given to George Meaney, Matt Woll, and/or Dave Dubinsky in currency or in checks?

Offie simply would not answer.

His friend said, "Didn't you ever hear of the use of unvouchered funds in the government?"

I had. Roosevelt, for example, had millions to do with as he pleased and Congressman John Taber, of New York, a cold-eyed skeptic with no religious faith in Roosevelt's honesty with money, had been unable to learn how many millions much less what he did with it. The figure seemed to be around $25,000,000.

Offie said the AFL had spent a good deal of its own money but again he would not say how much. His friend shrugged when I pointed out that the AFL had absolutely no right to do this with money taken from American working men and women to support their unions solely as "bargaining agents." Maybe this was no proper function of unions.

But such was the case just the same. Offie said the confederation of free trade unions, the flimsy front rigged up by Irving Brown under the direct command of Jay Lovestone and Dubinsky, had "a lousy measly budget of only $120,000 a year." On the other hand, he put in brightly, Dubinsky had "absolutely freedom to use the money of his garment workers" whose treasury of millions lies absolutely under his hand.

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Tolson
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Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

DC

EUROPE

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FAIR ENOUGH

By Westbrook Pegler

During my interview with Carmel Offie, a past member of the weird system of espionage, cliques and conspiracies operated by our government in cahoots with the AFL, another man sat by as Offie's friend, putting in explanatory comments. He had had long experience in the State department but finally had gotten out, convinced that the department was no place for an aggressive anti-Communist. The subject of my mission was not Offie's arrest in 1943 on a charge of a homosexual offense but the State department's cynical resort to the American Federation of Labor as an "instrument" of intrigue and cold warfare in France, Italy, Greece and other "friendly" nations.

Westbrook Pegler

I must interrupt myself to say that Offie says he was framed, being slugged by four or five men and thrown into a cell, when he went to a corner of Lafayette park, across from the White House, to keep a rendezvous in compliance with an official order of the State department. He abandoned his $25 bond without defending himself.

He said neither he nor his lawyer saw the police charge at the time altho his lawyer did read it later. I asked him "Do you want to see it now?" for I had the record in my hand. Offie said "No." The friend at Offie's side has held the rank of minister and seemed thoroly versed in the system of intrigue which our State department and, latterly, the central intelligence agency, have borrowed from the old world. He said that, of course, it was very immoral of us to violate the sovereignty of friendly nations in order to wage our politico-military and economic cold war against Soviet Russia. But it was necessary nevertheless. He said the Soviet propaganda was making use of my disclosures to discredit the United States.

Here was the proposition:

The Roosevelt administration had been imbued with a faith in communism as a messianic force which would dominate the world Therefore anti-Communists were severely persecuted. Offie was a protege of William C. Bullitt, our first ambassador to Soviet Russia, who broke with Roosevelt when he, Bullitt, became disillusioned and begged Roosevelt to get next to himself.

"I was one of the few who got nailed and suffered for fighting them," he said.

The friend at Offie's side went on:

The governments of these friendly countries were not too strong and it was obviously in our interest to move in and keep their native Communists off balance and prevent their seizing control thru the political "labor" movement. The obvious way was to muscle into their unions, which are all Socialist political organizations to say the best of them. To be sure this was not the honorable thing to do. After all, we had complained bitterly about the intervention of the Moscow Communists in our internal affairs, mainly through the unions of the CIO.

Now we were doing that very thing in many other nations. It was immoral but it was practical and we figured that the AFL would be the best force at our disposal because it was a "labor" organization. Furthermore, the AFL was politically ambitious, it had almost unlimited money subject to no accounting, and it was not inhibited by ethics or morals.

Thus far, we had given the AFL about $3,000,000 of the American taxpayers' money to spend secretly for intrigue in Europe and the Orient. This money was passed without re-

Times-Herald 4

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Herald Tribune

N.Y. Mirror

Date: JAN 29 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/83 BY 387mac/kcb

62-36434-187

ENCLOSURE

He wanted to know if he could hear from the Bureau in this regard as soon as possible.

* * * * * * * *

Another matter mentioned by Mr. Peurifoy to Mr. Roach is that four Senators (names not mentioned) are to appear on the floor of the Senate today at 12:00 noon and present charges of perjury against Senator McCarthy in view of statements that he has made concerning his evidence and an erroneous statement concerning the source of his information. The Committee, according to Peurifoy, have information that some of the data Senator McCarthy has produced was stolen by his stooges, the implication being, according to Peurifoy, that the two persons involved are Kerley and Robert Lee (former Bureau Agent). He stated that he has been assured that the blast made will result in serious repercussions against the individuals involved and throw an entirely new light on the Senate hearings. He further commented that the Tydings Committee will in the near future subpoena Robert Lee to make him produce information as to the source of various materials that he turned over to McCarthy. The Committee, according to Peurifoy, believe that they can place a perjury charge against Lee unless he makes disclosures which they do not believe he will make.

ADDENDUM: Mr. Roach informed Mr. Peurifoy today that the whole question concerning Kerley was submitted to the Attorney General two years ago at which time the Director recommended prosecution of Kerley and the Department of Justice did not deem it advisable to prosecute. It was suggested to Mr. Peurifoy if he had any further inquiries to make in the matter that they be directed to the Department of Justice. (RRR:mk, 5-4-50)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: May 3, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: ACTIVITIES OF LARRY KERLEY BEFORE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING THE McCARTHY CHARGES

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

At the request of Deputy Under-Secretary of State John E. Peurifoy, Mr. Roach called on him this morning at which time Peurifoy stated he had a story he wanted to relate to the Bureau before he took any further action concerning Larry Kerley and his activities in conjunction with the hearing on the Hill.

Peurifoy stated that he and his wife accepted a dinner engagement with Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell Lewis last night. (Lewis was formerly with the Squibb Toothpaste Company) Lewis is now residing at 22 East 73rd Street, New York City, telephone Butterfield 8-5975. Mrs. Lewis, who did most of the talking, according to Peurifoy, informed him that some years ago Larry Kerley, then an Agent of the FBI, had stolen a satchel full of FBI reports and had brought them to the Lewis home for safekeeping. After Kerley had departed, Mrs. Lewis opened the satchel and found the contents were Bureau reports; that she got in touch with the Bureau, and that the reports were recovered. She further stated that Kerley, a Mr. Rushmore, and a person by the name of Matthews who was formerly with the House Committee on Un-American Activities, now have an office in New York City near the Hearst Magazine Building where they have voluminous reports, some of which are believed to be official Government documents. Although Mrs. Lewis did not indicate that there were any FBI documents, she did state that Matthews, before he left the Un-American Activities Committee, had stolen voluminous reports and that these reports and others are now in the New York Office of these three individuals.

Mr. Peurifoy stated that Kerley, as the Bureau is undoubtedly aware, is being used by McCarthy in the present hearings and has recently testified in the Lattimore hearing. Peurifoy stated that if the facts as related by Mrs. Lewis are true, he will be compelled to pass the information on to Senator Tydings, but if the facts were not true as related by Mrs. Lewis, then he intended to say nothing further about it. He desired to know from the Bureau if the facts were correct and, if so, what the Bureau's desires were in having him discuss the matter further with Senator Tydings.

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/30/84 BY 2 43787

INDEXED - 25
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RRR:WMJ

We will give Peurifoy the facts. He can take it up with Senator Tydings.

ADDENDUM (next page)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-07-2008 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/SDB

March 17, 1950

MR. TOLSON:

As a matter of interest, Peyton Ford told me today that he has a very high regard for Jack Peurifoy at the State Department. He stated Millard Tydings had put Peurifoy in a bad position by making the announcement the State Department had promised free and unlimited access to the files of persons suspected of being disloyal or security risks, that after this statement appeared Peurifoy contacted Tydings and Tydings stated that he deliberately issued the statement because he thought it would be good public relations to show the State Department was ready, willing, and able to cooperate. Peurifoy told Tydings the agreement was that the President would wait to hear what the specifics of McCarthy's charges were and would then make a decision. Tydings waived this off by stating it was a matter they could meet later on.

I asked Ford if Peurifoy wasn't in a spot in making available State Department files to the Appropriations Committee in 1947. He stated Peurifoy was very much upset about this since he had done this on the orders of General Marshall who had made the statement before one of the Committees that the State Department would make available the files. I told him my recollection was that Congressman Busby was carrying a letter around addressed "To Whom It May Concern," signed by Peurifoy, to people in the State Department instructing the files be made available to them. He stated that should this ever become an issue apparently Peurifoy has an explanation.

L. B. Nichols

LBN:FML

Peurifoy always has "explanations" if that be what they are called.

121-23215

Harris & Ew'n.

ENVOY RETURNS—Dr. Philip C. Jessup and Mrs. Jessup are pictured upon their return to Washington last night after a hurried trip from the Far East. Dr. Jessup, United States Ambassador-at-Large, came back to answer charges by Senator McCarthy that he has an affinity for Communist organizations

Wisdom of Documenting

In his letter to Tydings, McCarthy said the recall of Service "amply demonstrated" the wisdom of his past procedure in slowly but fully documenting all his cases. He said he had hoped to document all of the 81 cases equally well, but finally decided to comply with Tydings' demand. He will furnish the names to the subcommittee in secret, he said.

When Tydings told reporters earlier in the day that he was promised access to the files, he said that he had called John E. Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary of State, and found him perfectly willing to make the files available.

The method by which this will be done, however, is not yet decided, Tydings said. He added that there is no question of him attempting to use powers of subpena voted to his subcommittee by the Senate. The word 'subpena" was not even mentioned in his conversation with Peurifoy, Tydings stated.

Search May Be Enough

It may be that Tydings will be content to send his investigators to the State Department to look at the files, rather than take physical possession of them in the Capitol.

Tydings seemed himself a little dubious about the wisdom of a congressional committee searching executive branch files.

He pointed out that Presidents since Washington of several parties, had resisted attempts by Congress to obtain executive papers, and their power to do so had never been successfully gainsayed.

"So if President Truman lets the committee have the files," Tydings went on, "he will be creating a precedent. No doubt it will be seized upon to plague him by those who will ask for files they know pretty well in advance he is not going to let them have so as to make a political football out of the situation.

"But in spite of that, the State Department indicates rather precisely that in the instant matter it will make the files available."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-11-2008 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/SDB

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Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols ✓
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

State Dept. To Open Files In Loyalty Quiz

Tydings Announces Promise of 'Free, Unlimited' Access

By Alfred Friendly
Post Reporter

Senator Tydings (D., Md.) announced yesterday that the State Department has promised him "free and unlimited" access to its files of persons suspected of being disloyal or security risks.

At the same time, Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.), whose charges of Communist infiltration in the State Department Tydings and a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee are investigating, said he would "reluctantly" give Tydings the names involved in 81 cases.

McCarthy outlined these cases, without giving names, in a Senate speech on February 20. Tydings has been seeking the names from McCarthy ever since the investigating subcommittee was set up. Yesterday, talking to reporters, he repeated the demand in sharp words.

A few hours later, McCarthy wrote him he would turn them over in a few days, and by Monday at the latest.

This will permit Tydings and three newly employed investigators to search, at one time, the files in the 81 cases, plus those of some 33 more names that McCarthy has given the subcommittee.

Other major developments yesterday in connection with the investigation of McCarthy's charges were:

1. U. S. Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup, hurriedly called back from Far East and European talks after McCarthy said he had "an unusual affinity for Communist causes," arrived here yesterday. He said he was ready to appear before Tydings' subcommittee. He added that there is "no substance" to the charges.

2. John S. Service, United States diplomat denounced by McCarthy as pro-Communist, has been summoned home from India to appear before a State Department loyalty board.

In testimony Tuesday morning, McCarthy said that although Service had been given clearance by the department loyalty body several times, the Government loyalty board of appeals and review had recently made a post-audit of the clearances.

Then the board sent the case back to the State Department, McCarthy said, with a rejection of the findings, a demand that Service appear personally before the department loyalty board, and that a new panel, differing in membership from the one that previously heard the Service case, be convened for a rehearing.

Most of Charges Denied

Lincoln White, State Department press officer, flatly denied most of this yesterday.

He said the review board returned the case to the department Tuesday afternoon, several hours after McCarthy's testimony.

He added that the board did not suggest that Service should be denied a clearance, but simply that he appear personally—as he apparently had not done before—for questioning by the department's loyalty board.

Finally, he said the review body had not suggested that any new or different panel be appointed to hear the Service case.

White said the board's recommendation does not mean that Service is "under any suspicion," and he told reporters:

"We assume the board thinks that Mr. Service should have an opportunity to speak for himself."

White said Service is now en route by ship to Calcutta, India, to take up a new assignment as secretary in the American Embassy at New Delhi. He will return to this country immediately by plane.

A question still unanswered is how McCarthy knew in advance of the review board's action in sending the case back to the State Department.

Page

Times-Herald ____
Wash. Post 1
Wash. News ____
Wash. Star ____
N.Y. Mirror ____
____ ____

Date: ____

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: June 9, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JOHN E. PEURIFOY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In connection with information that John E. Peurifoy may be named Director of the Central Intelligence Agency under a new proposed plan, I thought you would be interested to know what Mr. Peurifoy had to say to Mr. Roach today.

Peurifoy, in a very talkative mood (this is not unusual for Peurifoy), informed Mr. Roach that although he was receiving congratulations from his friends upon his new appointment as Deputy Undersecretary of State for Administration, he did not in fact want the job. He stated that he had told certain Members of Congress, the White House, and Secretary Acheson that he did not want the job but would take it for a period of one year only. He told Mr. Roach that he was really not an administrator and detested the type of work he was doing. He stated that after one year's tenure in office, he intends to go back into the Foreign Service. (Peurifoy recently promoted for himself Foreign Service career classification of Career Minister. This is one of the highest ranking classes in the Foreign Service.)

Without elaborating upon what he meant, he stated that any rumors concerning him for other possible appointments in Washington should be totally discounted.

RECORDED 31 JUN 15 1949

The above is submitted for your information.

63 JUN 29 1949

RRR:tlc

memo Tolson to Ladd 6-16-49 llm

0-19 (Rev. 1-28-59)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

J. C. Peurifoy, 19, Son of Ex-Envoy

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 24 (AP). —John Clinton Peurifoy, 19, son of the late United States Ambassador to Thailand, died in a hospital here last night.

Young Peurifoy was the son of John E. Peurifoy and Mrs. Betty Cox Peurifoy of Tulsa.

The youth was a spastic and had been confined to a wheelchair most of his life. Physicians said his general health began to deteriorate two years ago.

John was with his father and brother Daniel, 9, in August, 1955, when their car collided with a truck on a narrow bridge near Bangkok, Thailand. John was the lone survivor of the accident.

Deceased

B. APPROX. 1940

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star B-6 FINAL
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date SEP 24 1959

716 REC- 98 | 62-121171-A

NOT RECORDED
149 SEP 29 1959

58 OCT 2 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 10, 1949

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Connie Brown tells me that John Peurifoy has been offered the position of Secretary of the Army, that he has declined this on the basis that if he did not get along with Johnson he would be out whereas he now has a good position in Foreign Service.

Brown also told me confidentially that Admiral Hillenkoetter will remain in charge of CIA. Hillenkoetter is from Missouri and is well thought of by the President.

LBN:mrh

RECORDED - 114

SEP 12 - 90171-2

F IB II

31 JUN 15 1949

EX-19

JUN 29

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

February 23, 1950

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I appreciate very much your letter of February 21 bringing me up to date on the statistics and I shall, of course, attempt to make quite clear in the forthcoming investigation of Senator McCarthy's charges before a Sub-Committee of the Foreign Relations Committee, the difference between a check and a full field investigation.

I assure you that I do not wish to give anyone the impression that because a person's name has been checked that this constitutes a full field investigation and I shall make that quite clear.

I am always grateful for your wholehearted cooperation with this Department.

Assuring you of my highest esteem, I am

Sincerely yours,

John E. Peurifoy

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62-9071-3

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

MAR 2 1950

RECORDED - 60

62-90171-4

EX-40

August 15, 1950

Honorable John E. Peurifoy
American Ambassador
Athens, Greece

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I was delighted to receive your note of August 11, 1950, and your very gracious remarks concerning my administration of the activities of the FBI. I hope that my efforts will always merit your approbation. This letter also affords me the very timely opportunity to express my gratitude for all your past cooperation with us and you may be sure that if the occasion is presented we will accept your kind offer to be of aid in your post at Athens.

As President Truman's Ambassador to Greece grave responsibilities rest on your shoulders in these critical times and I do wish you success and Godspeed. At no other period in American history has there been a greater need for upstanding and conscientious representatives of this country in foreign lands.

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. Edgar Hoover
Mailed by the Director

CC: Foreign Service Desk

ROK:lch

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

MAILED 2
AUG 21 1950
COMM-FBI

6 SEP 1

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

August 11, 1950

My dear Mr. Hoover:

As I leave this office today to assume my new responsibilities as Ambassador to Greece, I want to take this opportunity of expressing to you and to your very fine organization my appreciation for the support which you have rendered me in the Department during the time I occupied the position as Deputy Under Secretary of State.

The American People are indeed fortunate in having a person of your caliber and integrity as the head of its top security organization in this country. You have done what you could to protect the innocent and have been unrelenting in your efforts to eradicate those individuals whose interests are not in supporting the Constitution of the United States. If I can ever be of assistance to you in Athens, please let me know.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

John E. Peurifoy

RECORDED - 60 62-9017-4

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Senate Confirms Peurifoy Envoy; No Opposition

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of John E. Peurifoy to be United States Ambassador to Greece. There was no opposition.

Peurifoy has been Assistant Secretary of State for Administration. He has had charge of the department's loyalty and security program and has been under fire from Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.).

McCarthy, who has charged that the State Department is infiltrated with Communists, was not on the floor when the Senate approved Peurifoy.

He will be succeeded as Assistant Secretary by Carlisle H. Humelsine of Maryland, who likewise won confirmation without opposition.

C. Tyler Wood also was confirmed as an Ambassador. Wood, an Economic Cooperation Administration official, will be a special United States representative in Europe for the Marshall Plan.

INDEXED - 29

NOT RECORDED
71 SEP 29 1950

Page

Times-Herald ____
Wash. Post 11
Wash. News ____
Wash. Star ____
N.Y. Mirror ____

Date: 7/27/50

59 OCT 2 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 10/18/54

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: COCKTAIL PARTY TO HONOR JOHN E. PEURIFOY
HOME OF CHARLES PATRICK CLARK
EVENING OF 10/20/54

G. I. R.

For record purposes, by reference from the Director's Office at 2:58 p.m., 10/13/54, Wick in my office talked on the telephone with Charles Patrick Clark who gave his address as 2303 California Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and his business telephone as NAtional 8-5315. He said he is having a cocktail party in honor of John E. Peurifoy, Ambassador to Thailand, at his home (above address) from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., Wednesday, 10/20/54. Peurifoy, said Clark, wanted his good friends Mr. Hoover and Mr. Tolson present. Clark said either he or his secretary, Miss [redacted] at his business telephone could be advised of the Director's acceptance. Dress is informal.

b6
b7C

BACKGROUND OF CLARK

Charles Patrick Clark is a Washington attorney, lobbyist, and former co-counsel of the old Truman Committee. It has been said he receives or did receive (1950) as much as $50,000.00 annually as representative in the United States for the Franco Government (62-92645-165, p.5). In August and September, 1950, at the request of the Department, we conducted a bribery investigation of Clark who allegedly entertained members of Congress and appeared to have pecuniary arrangements with Senator Owen Brewster of Maine and Representative Eugene Keogh of New York. No substantiation for the allegations was found and all results were furnished to the Department which by memorandum to the Director dated 5/27/52 stated no further investigation was desired and the case was closed. Clark was born in 1907 and admitted to the Bar in 1938 after graduating from Georgetown University Law School. He has offices in the World Center Building in Washington, D. C. (58-2314).

62-90171-6

RECORDED - 75
EX. - 113
INDEXED - 75

ACTION TAKEN

After the Director had indicated on the telephone slip that he desired the invitation declined, Wick advised Miss [redacted] at 11:00 a.m., 10/14/54, that prior commitments precluded both the Director and Mr. Tolson from attending the cocktail party for John Peurifoy. She was asked to thank Mr. Clark for the invitation for both men. This she said she would do.

REW: fc
cc - Mr. Holloman
Mr. Jones

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Jones
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Date October 13, 19 54 Time 2:58

Mr. Charles Patrick Clark,

2303 California Street, N.W.,

Washington, D.C.

NAtional 8-5315

Phone No.

REMARKS

When advised of the Director's absence from the office, Mr. Clark advised that he wished to extend an invitation to the Director and he was thereupon transferred to SA [redacted] in Mr. Nichols' office.

b6
b7C

3:10PM SA [redacted] advised that Mr. Clark is having a cocktail party in honor of JOHN E. PEURIFOY, the Ambassador to Thailand, at his home on Wednesday, October 20, 1954, from 6:00 to 8:00PM. Mr. Clark advised that Mr. Puerifoy had requested that his good friends, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Tolson be invited. Mr. Wick advised that he was not familiar with the Director's commitments for that evening but would bring this message to the Director's attention. Mr. Clark then advised that the party would be informal with dress optional. The Director's acceptance or declination can be given to himself or to MISS [redacted] at the above telephone number.

62-91791-6

RECORDED - 75

7 OCT 22 1954

Bureau files are being checked relative to Charles Patrick Clark

bht

EX. - 113

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Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

(1)

SI completed
4/1/53

G. I. R. 3

Peurifoy Sworn In

Chief Justice Earl Warren gave the oath of office yesterday to John E. Peurifoy, new United States Ambassador to Guatemala.

162-90191-A
NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 14 1953

Times-Herald
Wash. Post 1
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror

Date: 10/8/53

63 OCT 16 1953

(PEURIFOY)
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER SAID TODAY THE DEATH OF U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN E. PEURIFOY HAS COST THE WORLD "AN OUTSTANDING CHAMPION OF FREEDOM AND PEACE."

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE AND MRS. EISENHOWER HAVE "LOST A VALUED FRIEND."

PEURIFOY AND HIS SON, DANIEL BYRD PEURIFOY, WERE KILLED IN AN AUTO ACCIDENT IN THAILAND TODAY. ANOTHER SON, CLINTON, 14, WAS INJURED SERIOUSLY.

MR. AND MRS. EISENHOWER IMMEDIATELY CABLED CONDOLENCES TO MRS. PEURIFOY AT BANGKOK. THIS PERSONAL MESSAGE WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC.

HOWEVER, THE WHITE HOUSE MADE PUBLIC THIS COMMENT BY MR. EISENHOWER ON PEURIFOY'S DEATH.

"I HAVE JUST BEEN INFORMED OF THE TRAGIC DEATH OF AMBASSADOR JOHN E. PEURIFOY. A BRILLIANT CAREER DIPLOMAT, AMBASSADOR PEURIFOY SERVED HIS COUNTRY EXCEPTIONALLY WELL.

"THE UNITED STATES AND THE FREE WORLD HAVE LOST AN OUTSTANDING CHAMPION OF FREEDOM AND PEACE.

"ON THE PERSONAL SIDE, MRS. EISENHOWER AND I HAVE LOST A VALUED FRIEND. WE EXTEND OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO MRS. PEURIFOY IN THE GREAT LOSS SHE HAS SUSTAINED."

8/12--JC958A

(PEURIFOY)
BANGKOK, THAILAND--U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN PEURIFOY AND HIS SON DANIEL BYRD PEURIFOY WERE KILLED LATE YESTERDAY WHEN THE AMBASSADOR'S CAR COLLIDED WITH A TRUCK NEAR HUAHIN, A FAMOUS SEASIDE RESORT 125 MILES SOUTH OF HERE.

ANOTHER SON, CLINTON, 14, WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED WHEN THE AMBASSADOR'S FORD THUNDERBIRD HIT THE TRUCK AS IT WAS APPROACHING A NARROW BRIDGE.

CLINTON, SUFFERING FROM TWO BROKEN LEGS, A BADLY BRUISED RIGHT ARM AND A HEAD CUT, WAS FLOWN TO BANGKOK BY PLANE WITH THE BODIES OF HIS FATHER AND BROTHER TODAY.

MRS. PEURIFOY ALSO WAS FLOWN TO BANGKOK. IT WAS BELIEVED SHE HAD BEEN VISITING THE FAMOUS RESORT WHEN PEURIFOY AND HIS SON WERE KILLED.

NO FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS HAVE YET BEEN ANNOUNCED.

PEURIFOY WAS 48 ON AUG. 9. HE WAS A GRADUATE OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT AND ENTERED THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN 1938 AS A $2,000-A-YEAR APPRENTICE ECONOMIC ANALYST.

8/12--EG840A

62-90111-7

Thai Car Crash Also Fatal to Younger Son, 9

Other Boy Injured Critically; Diplomat Well Known Here

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 12 (AP).—A car-truck crash today killed United States Ambassador John E. Peurifoy, 48, a diplomatic trouble shooter who starred in settlement of Guatemala's 1954 civil war.

A man who liked fast sports cars, Mr. Peurifoy and his 9-year-old son Daniel died when his Ford Thunderbird collided head-on with a truck on a narrow bridge 125 miles south of Bangkok.

The ambassador's other son, Clinton, 14, was injured critically in the smashup, which came near the beach resort of Hua Hin, on the Gulf of Siam.

The tall, handsome ambassador, who celebrated his 48th birthday on Tuesday, came to Thailand last November after brilliant service in Greece and Guatemala. A career diplomat, he began his Government service in 1935 as a $90-a-month elevator operator in the Senate Office Building in Washington.

On Holiday With Family

He had arrived in the resort yesterday with his wife, Betty Jane, and their two sons for a 10-day holiday. This morning he took the boys to a nearby police training base to watch Thai paratroopers in an air-dropping operation.

Reports received in Bangkok said the accident occurred as the trio was on the way back to Hua Hin.

There was no immediate announcement of funeral arrangements. At the ambassador's death, Norbert L. Anschuetz became American charge d'affaires.

In the spring before he was named to the Bangkok post Mr. Peurifoy had won widespread attention for his role during the overthrow of the pro-Communist regime in Guatemala. Although he kept in the background at first to avoid charges of intervention, both sides turned to him for advice during the fighting and he played a major role in the peace settlement which put the leader of the anti-Communist forces, Carlos Castillo Armas, in power.

Credited in Cabinet Shift

During the past week widespread rumors in Bangkok credited Mr. Puerifoy's influence with the responsibility for major political changes in the Thai cabinet. These put staunchly pro-American Premier P. Pibulsonggram into undisputed leadership of the government and moved his chief contender for power, Police Gen. Phao Sriyanon, to a secondary place.

Mr. Peurifoy was born in Walterboro, S. C., the son of a district attorney. One of his uncles was a judge, another a lawyer. Young John was in his second year at West Point when his father died. This, coupled with ill health, forced him to leave the Academy.

He sold insurance, worked in a bank and for a restaurant chain in Oklahoma and eventually gravitated to Washington. Not long after his start as an elevator boy, he got a $1,620-a-year job in the Treasury Department and married a pretty fellow employe, Betty Jane Knox of Oklahoma. Soon after, his job was abolished and for several months he did manual labor in

See PEURIFOY, Page A-4

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star 4-1
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date AUG 12 1955

ENCLOSURE 62-90171-7 (4) TRD

PEURIFOY

Continued From First Page

the Botanical Garden on Capitol Hill, finally landing in the Labor Department.

A month later he was in the State Department and there for nearly 17 years he carved out a distinguished career. At one point, he was Deputy Undersecretary of State for Personnel and Administration with part of his work liaison with Congress. During the war years, he held a number of key posts, among them executive officer for public information and on the Board of Economic Warfare.

Arranged U. N. Parley

In 1945, he drew an assignment that brought him to the attention of the State Department's top echelon. He went to San Francisco to arrange for the conference out of which the United Nations was born.

Among other things, he had to find 5,600 hotel rooms, set up global communications, arrange for translation services and handle the Russian delegation.

In 1946 when Gen. George C. Marshall became Secretary of State, he named Mr. Peurifoy Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration. There he performed the difficult task of reorganizing the department to establish a clear chain of command from top to bottom.

The outspoken diplomat's first big foreign assignment came in 1950 when President Truman named him Ambassador to Greece. He went to the post with misgivings. The shooting war with the Communists on the border had ended only a short time before and the Reds were still strong inside the country.

Solid Record in Greece

He left Greece in 1953 with a solid record of achievement. He had helped the Greeks in their struggle with the Reds, induced the government to pass some highly important legislation for the European Co-operation Administration and ironed out jurisdictional feuds between the several American organizations then operating in the country.

By this time a new administration had taken over in Washington. As a Democratic appointee, Mr. Peurifoy was first assigned to a minor embassy. His friends in Congress—from both parties—intervened to get him the Guatemala assignment.

A big, relaxed man with a square jaw, Mr. Peurifoy was know for his easy manner. But he summed up his formula for successful diplomacy thus: "Speak very frankly, very simply in words people cannot fail to understand. Don't try to give them a lot of gobbledygook."

KILLED IN CRASH—Bangkok—United States Ambassador John E. Peurifoy and his 9-year-old son, Daniel, who were killed instantly today when the Ambassador's sports car collided with a truck in Thailand, are pictured in a similar car last February.—AP Wirephoto.

ENCLOSURE 62-90171-7

It is not deemed advisable to refer to the injury of the second son and since she may be traveling back to the states with the bodies of the two deceased, it is felt the letter should be sent to her in care of the State Department.

August 15, 1955

Mrs. John E. Peurifoy
c/o State Department
21st Street and Virginia Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

BETTY JANE ~~KNOX~~ PEURIFOY DC OKLA
THAILAND OKLA

Dear Mrs. Peurifoy:

I cannot tell you how sorry I was to learn of the death of your husband and son. I want to send you this personal note to extend my deepest sympathy. Although I realize that at a time like this words are indeed futile, I hope you will derive some consolation in knowing that your many friends share your sorrow.

The passing of your husband brings to an end a career which was marked by real service, but his contributions to our country will live on.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMM — FBI
AUG 15 1955
MAILED 25

RECORDED - 71 62-101171-7

NG. AUG 16 1955

3 ENCL. 2 newsletters

EX-104 INDEXED - 71

TED:nma
(3)

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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

71 AUG 24 1955

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: August 22, 1955

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: THAI POLICE REPORT ON AMBASSADOR PEURIFOY'S ACCIDENT WHICH RESULTED IN HIS DEATH, AUGUST 12, 1955

Information has been received, August 19, 1955, through liaison from the National Security Agency regarding a message sent by the Thai Foreign Ministry to the Thai Embassy in Washington containing the Thai Police report of the automobile accident which resulted in U. S. Ambassador Peurifoy's death. The message follows:

"The following is the report submitted by two responsible special police stationed in Huahin relative to the death of Ambassador Peurifoy.

"'12 August 1955; Huahin, Thailand. On the morning of 12 August the Ambassador, accompanied by his two sons drove in his Ford Thunderbolt from the house of Pote Sarasin (Thai Ambassador in Washington); ------(word missing) he was driving to Marukataiwan Palace to observe a parachute drop by members of the Royal Guard. He was accompanied by ------(word missing) escort consisting of two jeeps, one in the front and one behind. The Ambassador had promised Captain Jack Shirley to remain between the two escort jeeps.

"'After the parachute drop at about 1005 hours, the Ambassador proceeded south from the drop zone at Marukataiwan Palace toward Huahin. Just as the escort jeeps and the Ambassador with his sons in the Ford reached the main road, the Ambassador waved aside the lead jeep and said: "Never mind ------(word missing) go ahead." Takup Chamroon Suwanna Promma, who was in charge of the escort, (protested) that his orders were for us to proceed with the Ambassador's car. The Ambassador, however, waved him

62-90171-8

SDE:hke
1-Mr. Boardman
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Ellis
1-Section Tickler

RECORDED - 10

EX-118

66 SEP 1 1955

AUG 31 1955

off and proceeded. Takup Chamroon and the jeep tried to catch up with the Ambassador but were unable to do so and fell farther and farther behind.

"'As the Ambassador's car reached kilo marker -----(word missing), a -----(word missing) truck belonging to the highway department was approaching from the opposite direction. At kilo -----(word missing) meters there is a small bridge which is narrower than the road. The Ambassador's car had its lights still burning after the wreck, and it is believed that according to local custom he put them on to show that he was going to utilize the bridge first, thus warning the truck to slow down. The Ambassador's car and the truck hit head on just south of the bridge about 10 meters. They met on the right hand side of the road, i.e., on the wrong side for the Ambassador's car. There were skid marks from the Ford showing that the brakes had been applied for about 18 meters before the two vehicles hit. The right hand marks were 6 meters longer than the left and the marks swerved sharply to the right. There were no skid marks observed behind the truck.

"'It was noted when the brakes of the truck were pumped after the accident no resistance to pressure was noted. No sign of leaking brake fluid was seen under the truck. The police are investigating to determine if the truck had braked or not (the truck's gear shift was in third speed forward at the time of the accident. This type of truck has four speeds forward). The escort jeep was about 400 meters behind the Ford at the time of the crash, behind the escort jeep about 200-300 meters was a car number -----(word missing) driven by Pong Sarasin with several other visitors. About 200-300 meters behind him was McCaffrey driving a Fiat; immediately upon reaching the scene of the accident the Royal Guardsmen in the escort jeep went to the aid of the Ambassador. All were obviously injured seriously and all but the eldest boy were unconscious.'"

The police report noted the injuries sustained by the Ambassador and his sons, the death of the Ambassador en route to an airstrip, the dispatch of two vehicles from the airstrip for medical aid, and the death of the younger son at the airstrip during the ten-minute interval prior to the arrival of a doctor and two nurses. The report concluded by stating that: "'The prompt and correct action of the Royal Guard personnel who were concerned with the accident was all that could possibly be expected of anyone. Unfortunately the Ambassador and his son were beyond help due to the severity of their injuries.'"

COMMENT:

This report is interesting since it originates directly from the Thai Police who investigated the accident and contains information which, of course, did not appear in the newspaper accounts.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: August 23, 1955

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: JOHN E. PEURIFOY
FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR, THAILAND

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
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Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to the enclosed article from the "Boston Daily Record" dated August 15, 1955, which indicates that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was investigating the recent death of Ambassador Peurifoy in Thailand. The comment is made that the car-truck crash in Thailand which killed the U.S. Ambassador may not have been an accident and that CIA was conducting a "hush-hush checkup."

For your information, [redacted], CIA, advised Liaison Agent [redacted] on August 22, 1955, that there was no basis whatsoever for stories to the effect that CIA was conducting any kind of inquiry concerning Peurifoy's death. [redacted] stated that the Ambassador was killed in an automobile accident and there has been no evidence whatsoever indicating that it was anything other than an accident.

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ACTION:

None. For your information.

Enclosure

SJP:fjb
(4)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

1 ENCL.
33

62-90171-9

10 AUG 24 1955

EX-121

50 AUG 26 1955

CIA Probing Peurifoy's Death

—By DAVID SENTNER—

WASHINGTON — American military intelligence sources feel there is more than a fifty-fifty chance that the car-truck crash in Thailand which killed U. S. Ambassador Peurifoy and his son — was NOT an accident.

Peurifoy

Anyway, the Central Intelligence Agency is conducting a hush-hush check-up.

A contributory bit of data is that Peurifoy, the State Depts. outstanding authority on Communist subversive tactics, had received a number of threats on his life while serving in Guatemala and Greece.

The maner of Peurifoy's death recalls the auto accident which killed Gen. George Patton in France. There is a secret military intelligence report which suggests that Patton's car was tampered with by Communist agents

THE ENTIRE Thailand theater is now the focal point for Chinese Communist infiltration agents.

In fact, the big crisis for the world and the Far East is estimated by officialdom next spring when Red China is expected to step up its campaign to take over Southeast Asia.

The Chinese Communists are believed to be waiting for three events to be decided before making their next move, namely:

1—The Big Four foreign ministers conference at Geneva in October.

2—The meeting of the UN Assembly in the fall.

3—A possible Pacific "Summit meeting."

THE REASON Red China is expected to ultimately move into southeast Asia is that atomic weapons of the west are of little use in that jungle area.

The State Dept. is also concerned about the forthcoming elections in Indonesia. It will be the first elections since the latter obtained its independence. Due to the many splinter political parties, the strong neutralist sentiment throughout the nation, and the growing Communist propaganda campaign, the outcome of the balloting is problematical.

THE TOP LADDER in the State Dept. is providing an orientation briefing on the Oriental mind to career officials. Among points being stressed are:

1—More than fifteen million Chinese have died of starvation since 1947. Whether this is due to the weakness of the Communist regime or is due to lack of modern agricultural methods has not yet been proven.

In judging the present and future of China, it should be noted that not one out of four Chinese, under any regime, has ever had a full meal in any day of the year.

3—**THE PREVALENT** theory that life is cheap in China should be examined in the light of age-old customs. Chinese tradition holds that once you help the starving, infirm or doomed, you are personally responsible for their welfare until they are buried.

Laughlin Currie, White House aide in the Roosevelt Administration, and described in Congressional committee testimony as providing secret data to a Soviet spy ring, is planning to come back to America from South America where he served as an economic adviser to the government of Colombia.

If and when Currie returns he will be subpoenaed by a Senate committee.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	
	ROACH

Case Title:

Classification:

Newspaper: BOSTON DAILY RECORD

Date: 8-15-55

Page: 30

62-76191-9

ENCLOSURE

Correspondent's husband, until his recent death in an auto accident, was US Ambassador to Thailand.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you very much for your thoughtful note of sympathy. It is indeed a comfort to know that our many friends share my sorrow.

Sincerely yours,

Betty Jane Peurifoy

Betty Jane Peurifoy

Mrs. John E. Peurifoy

MRS. CLINTON V. COX
1619 SOUTH NEWPORT
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

62-90171-10

RECORDED-20

21 SEP 9 1955

65 SEP 14 1955 INDEXED - 20

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 6/14 1949

TO:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Fletcher
- ____ Mr. Mohr
- ____ Mr. Carlson
- ____ Mr. Nease
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Records Section
- ____ Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-11-2008 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/SDB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: April 22, 1948

FROM : R. W. Wall

SUBJECT: JOHN EMIL PEURIFOY
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The loyalty form on Mr. Peurifoy has been received and is attached hereto. An Atomic Energy Applicant investigation was completed in February, 1947, in which no derogatory information pertaining to loyalty was developed concerning Mr. Peurifoy.

A review of all references pertaining to Mr. Peurifoy in the files of the Bureau subsequent to the completion of the AEA investigation reflects no derogatory information pertaining to loyalty with the possible exception of the fact that [redacted] attempted on two occasions to contact Peurifoy but was unsuccessful in both instances.

At the time of the completion of the AEA investigation, the question arose whether the following information in the files of the Bureau should be furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission regarding Peurifoy:

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"A reliable source has advised that John Emil Peurifoy has indicated a friendly attitude toward [redacted] who is a suspect in Communist underground activities in the U. S. Government. It is further noted that Alger Hiss, also a suspect in Communist underground activities in the U. S. Government, was in favor of Peurifoy's recent appointment in the State Department.

"A reliable source has advised that Peurifoy is known to [redacted] a contact of [redacted] mentioned above."

At that time, March 6, 1947, Mr. Tamm recommended that such information was lacking in substance and should not be furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission. The Director approved that recommendation.

The question now arises whether the loyalty form should be returned to the Civil Service Commission marked "No disloyal data, FBI files."

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended, in view of the previous decision in connection with the Atomic Energy Applicant investigation, that the loyalty form be returned marked "No disloyal data, FBI files."

Attachment
CWL:KAG

60 MAY 14 1948

EX-137

RECORDED - 10
INDEXED - 10

APR 30 1948

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356
5/9/84
262281

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-24-87 BY SP-1 AG/dlw

12:05PM

October 30, 1947

Classified by [illegible]
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 5
Date of Declassification Indefinite
SP 6 4/37

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. TAMM
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

Confidential

PARAGRAPHS NOT NUMBERED ARE UNCLASSIFIED

The Attorney General telephoned me in regards to my memorandum concerning the information given to me Tuesday afternoon by Congressman J. Parnell Thomas as to the tie-up between the Oppenheimers and the Soviet Embassy. He asked me whether I thought he should call Mr. David E. Lilienthal in regards to this matter. I told him that I didn't see any purpose in his doing so, although I didn't feel there would be any harm done if he should call him.

The Attorney General asked whether I thought Congressman Thomas would attempt to blast the Oppenheimers. I told him that I thought he probably would. I then pointed out that Julius Robert Oppenheimer is chief of the technical advisory board to the Atomic Energy Commission, while Frank Friedman Oppenheimer is a scientist who was working at the Berkeley Laboratory, and that it is the latter whom Congressman Thomas apparently intends to attack.

In answer to the Attorney General's question, I told him that Congressman Thomas has considerable information on Louise Branston, the Russian consulate at San Francisco, and on Frank Friedman Oppenheimer. I advised him that through the Branston woman and Frank Friedman Oppenheimer there were a number of meetings with the Hollywood group now under investigation, and that of course is where Congressman Thomas comes into the picture.

The Attorney General inquired as to whether Congressman Thomas had "taps", and I told him that I thought he must have. I informed the Attorney General that Congressman Thomas had advised me that his Committee had held a meeting and decided they wanted to know from me whether they should hold up their hearings due to the Oppenheimer situation. I told the Attorney General that I had made two suggestions to the Congressman on this matter, one being that he confer with the Attorney General to ascertain whether the Department was contemplating any prosecutions related to this case. The Congressman was non-committal on this point. As a second suggestion, I told the Congressman that he might want to talk with the Secretary of State about this matter, as he wouldn't want to be in the position of precipitating a war with Russia as a result of naming certain Russian consulates as being connected with espionage on the atom bomb. The Congressman told me that he would give the benefit of my suggestions to his Committee, which was to meet that night in executive session.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mole. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:08 PM
DATE 2-26-48
Nilson

100-17[illegible]-1657

19 FEB 26 1948

Confidential

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call upon the Department to back up the contempt citations and suggested that he have someone review the records very closely to make certain that there were grounds for the citations. I told him that it was my opinion that in several instances there was no grounds for the contempt citations. The Attorney General revealed that he had talked to United States Attorney Morris Lucy and it was his opinion that they didn't have a case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:DJK

cc - Mr. Nease
Telephone Room

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
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Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SEARCHED INDEXED

~~Confidential~~

I advised the Attorney General that it was my personal opinion that the present hearings were going to be a complete flop, as I didn't see how the Congressman could prove all the details necessary. I told the Attorney General that I had surmised that General Groves was responsible for leaking the information regarding Oppenheimer to Congressman Thomas. I mentioned to him that there was another possibility for a leak regarding Oppenheimer, and that was from the State Department, to whom we furnish copies of all such reports.

I then went ahead and called the Attorney General's attention to several major leaks that had come from the State Department, such as the grand jury hearings in New York. I told him that I had learned through a newspaperman as to who was responsible for these leaks, but that it would be difficult to act directly upon it. I told the Attorney General that I planned to call this to the attention of Mr. John Peurifoy when he returns from Europe, along with several other matters. I mentioned that one of these concerned the trouble that had developed when Central Intelligence Agency got the State Department, through the head of its security office, Mr. Robinson, to send through loyalty check forms to us that they didn't want to send directly. I pointed out that I had received an apology from Admiral Hillenkoetter on the latter matter, although Mr. Robinson insisted that he was right and that they intend to continue this practice.

I also mentioned to the Attorney General that last week the State Department had gotten hold of a military attache from the Yugoslav Embassy, who wanted to turn over to the United States everything he knew about the Russians. I told him that we were called to see if we wouldn't take this fellow and put him in seclusion in case the Yugoslav Government decided to protest, and that we were advised that the entire affair was top secret. I then pointed out that before we heard from the State Department we had gotten word from a newspaperman regarding this situation, and that when the State Department did call I had refused to accept any responsibility for the man. I further advised the Attorney General that the leak on this case had come from Mr. McDermott at the State Department.

The Attorney General suggested that if we decided later that Mr. Peurifoy couldn't rectify these troubles that we bring them to the attention of Undersecretary of State Robert Lovett.

Returning to the matter brought up by Congressman Thomas, I told the Attorney General that the Congressman had discussed with Mr. Nichols the possibility of my appearing before the present hearing, but that I had of course refused to do anything of the kind. At the same time I pointed out that there is a likelihood that the Committee will

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